The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 195. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Flanking General Frank P. Blair.

SUPERSEDURE OF GEN. BANKS.

EQUALIZATION OF SOLDIERS' PAY.

FEELING IN THE ARMY.

The Charges Against Secretary Chase.

THE NEW TARRIFF BILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

Flanking General F. P. Blair.

A joint resolution will be introduced in the Senate, and put on passage probably to-morrow, declaring that no officer of the army, whose confirmation by the Senate is necessary, who shall have resigned, and his resignation has been accepted, shall be entitled to hold or exercise any command, or receive any pay unless re-appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The resolution is intended to meet the case of General Frank Blair, concerning whose assignment to command after the Senate had been officially notified of his resignation, much indignation exists.

Gen. Grant Supreme,

The rumors that Gen. Grant has requested and the President refused to supersede Gen. Banks, is ascertained to be without foundation. On the contrary the President has assured Gen. Grant that he is absolute master of all the forces in the field, and that he (the President) does not even desire to know what are his plans in any field operations.

Pay of our Soldiers.

The House Military Committee to-day reported the Senate bill to equalize the pay of our soldiers, which was referred to it on the 16th of March, with leave to report at any time. Section first gives the same bounties to colored soldiers as whites, from and after May 1st, 1864. The Section of the Senate bill giving the same pay to colored as to white soldiers, in cases where they were enlisted under such promise from the War Department, is unchanged.

A section is added that three dollars a month of the pay of colored soldiers shall be reserved to support their families and any other relatives dependent on them.

Section fifth provides that, on and after May 1st, the pay of all private soldiers shall be sixteen dollars per month, and a corresponding increase to non-commissioned officers.

Senator Wilson's bill concerning the pay and subsistence of the army, reducing the rations to the old standard, is incorporated in this bill.

Section eighth fixes the compensation of paymaster's clerks at $1,200.

Feeling in and Condition of the Army.

Gentlemen familiar with the Army of the Potomac during the last two or three years, who have recently returned from the front, where they enjoyed ample opportunities of intercourse with officers and men, report that McClellanism is entirely rooted out of the army, and that the utmost harmony prevails among officers of all grades, and the utmost confidence is felt in the commanding General by men in all ranks, and in their power to whip the enemy whenever an opportunity offers. There is only one single exception to this rule: A single remnant of the old spirit remains in the person of a division commander.

The physical, as well as the moral health of the army is excellent. The reports showing only one and one-fourth per cent. of disease against seven per cent. at this time last year. Some brigades have not even a hospital, and the commanders, in response to the inquiry from headquarters, said they had prepared no hospital accommodations, because there was no sick within their commands.

Currency Bill in the Senate.

The Senate took up the Currency bill. During the day Mr. Pomeroy's amendment, exempting from taxation so much of the capital stock of banks as was invested in Government bonds, was rejected by a vote of eleven to twenty-eight; and Mr. Howard's amendment, that State taxation shall be only for purposes of the State in which the bank is located, was rejected by the same vote. No vote has yet been taken on the main question between the Finance Committee's amendments and the provisions of the bill as they came from the House; but the votes and debate seem to indicate that the Finance Committee's bill will be sustained.

Brooks Proposes to Print What is Unfit for Ladies to Hear.

Mr. Brooks said that he should print in his newspaper remarks about the Treasury Department in general, and Mr. Clark, the head of the Printing Bereau in the same, in particular, which the House refused to give him a unanimous consent to deliver to-day. He said that he wanted to describe orgies in Clark's Bureau, and to tell things which would render it proper that the galleries should be cleared of ladies. He intimated that the resolution proposed by Mr. Garfield as a substitute for his resolution of inquiry, providing for Brooks' examination on all points, before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, would satisfy him.

The Charges Against Secretary Chase.

Mr. Garfield's proposition for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the charges against Secretary Chase, including those embraced in Frank Blair's speech, will probably be adopted.

The New Tariff Bill.

Absolutely nothing has been done concerning the revision of the Tariff by the Committee of Ways and Means or the sub-committee charged with the subject. The latter, however, will immediately get to work, in order that the new bill may go into operation before Mr. Stevens' joint resolution, just passed, expires. It will be framed so as to conform strictly to the various points in the Tax bill.

The First Blood Shed in Baltimore.

Mr. Myers Strouse, of Pennsylvania, interrupted Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, in an eloquent speech this evening, to say that the first blood shed by the Baltimore rebels in 1861, was that of a negro who accompanied a company of Militia from his district.

Tax on Bank Circulation.

It is believed now that the Senate will adopt the principle of Mr. Forthworth's amendment to the tax bill, imposing a quarter of one per cent monthly on all bank circulation. The rate may, however, be reduced from three to five per cent.

Military Department Change.

By general orders just issued by direction of the President, the Indian Territory and military post of Fort Smith, included in the Department of Kansas, are transferred to the Department of Arkansas. Major General Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, will repair to Fort Leavenworth, and report to the Commanding officer of the Department of Arkansas for orders.

Left for Charleston Harbor.

Admiral Dahlgren left here to-day for Charleston Harbor.

Important Omission in the Tax Law.

ACTIVITY OF GENERAL GRANT.

Gen. Lee Concentrating his Forces.

NEW YORK, April 29th,

A special to the *Post*, dated Washington 29th, says, the statement is made that Washburne's amendment to the tax bill taxing stocks of whiskey on hand, cannot be enforced as there is no machinery for its enforcement. The bill, however, provides in one of its sections that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to collect any tax imposed by the bill and to provide machinery if it is lacking.

It is reported that the Attorney General has decided that colored Chaplains are entitled to the same pay as white Chaplains.

A special dispatch to the New York *Commercial* dated Washington, April 29th, states that Gen. Grant continues active, moving rapidly from point to point. The enemy in our immediate front have for two or three days past been very active, as if anticipating an advance. Deserters from the rebel army say Lee is bringing up forces from Charlesto,n Florida, Lynchburg and other points.

Gen. Casey, long on the examining board, will, it is said, have a hand in the coming campaign.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

SUCCESSFUL CAVALRY SKIRMISH.

Town of Madison C. H. Fired.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CULPEPPER, April 29.

A cavalry force made a reconnoitering expedition to Madison Court House yesterday. It was reported at Gen. Grant's headquarters last evening that they came upon a small party of the enemy, drove them out of town, and captured thirty prisoners. The town was fired.

No intelligence of the movements of the enemy in the Shenandoah Valley has reached the army headquarters.

From North Carolina

Rebel Ram Roanoke being Repaired.

Newbern to be Recaptured.

Dissatisfaction at the Consolidated Department.

Severe on Butler's Mangement.

NEW YORK, April 29.

A military gentleman from Newbern, on the 27th, furnishes the following additional particulars from North Carolina:

NEWBERNE, N. C., April 27.—It appears that the rebel ram Roanoke, which sunk some of our gunboats, and which assisted so materially in capturing Plymouth, was injured some in the fight, but as soon as she is repaired, which will not take long, the enemy say that they will assert their authority over the rivers and sounds of North Carolina, including all the towns now in our possession. They expect to act in connection with their other ram on the Neuse river, which is reported ready to move down on Newberne.

The consolidation of the departments of Virginia and North Carolina, with the headquarters at Fortress Monroe, some six hundred miles from the point now threatened in North Carolina, is not only creating great apprehension in regard to the safety of that State, but it is openly asserted that we shall lose all of our possessions in North Carolina, if this dangerous and unnatural alliance is continued. The fall of Plymouth is attributed to the existence of this consolidation. The writer of the letter from which this information is obtained, speaks strongly against putting North Carolina under General Butler's management, and states as a sample of General Butler's strategy, as well as the quality of information which reaches him from his distinguished spies, that it should be known that he recently employed a spy to ascend the Roanoke River to see if there was a rebel ram to be found.

This spy, as the provost marshal of Newbern has since ascertained, only went four miles above Plymouth and reported to Gen. Butler that he had been up the Roanoke river seventy miles and that there was no rebel ram on that river. Gen. Butler paid the spy six hundred dollars for the information, after which he relieved Gen. Peck, and sent him a reprimand for reporting the existence of the ram, which it appears had captured Plymouth and destroyed our gunboats before the reprimand and order of relief fairly reached its destination.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Money quiet and steady. Sterling dull and lower, 195@196. Gold lower, opening 79⅞, and closing quiet, 78¾. Government stock dull; 5-20 Coupons, 111@111¼. Treasury 7-30s, February and April, 111.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 29.

COTTON—Quiet and steady at 83@83½c middling upland; low middlings, 80c.

FLOUR—Very dull and unsettled, and 5@10c lower; extra State Ohio, $7 30@7 50; extra White Ohio $7 70@8; trade brands unsettled, $8 05@8, closing heavy; no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular, unsettled, and lower; 1,000 bbls western, reported at $1 15; buyers generally offer $1 10@1 12; holders ask $1 20

WHEAT—Very dull and nominally lower at $1 70@1 74; for Chicago spring; $1 71@1 74; for mill club; $1 78@1 82; for winter red western.

CORN—Dull and drooping; $1 37@139 for mixed western, inside prices; inferior afloat.

OATS—Dull and lower at 66@68c for western.

COFFEE—Firm

SUGAR—Steady.

MOLASSES—Firm.

WOOL—Firm and more active; domestic fleece, 75@80½c; foreign, 45@50c; cape, 40; for Mexican 38c; unwashed African, 50@5?; domestic California, 40@48c.

PORK—A shade firmer at $26; mess, $25 75; old do, $2? 62½@27 75; new do, chiefly inside, $23 50@24 87½; old and new, prime, $25 75@27, prime new; also 500 bbls mess June at buyers' option, $28 25; 500 bbls do same terms and delivery at $28 50; 200 bbls do May at buyers option, at $28 25; 150 bbls prime mess, same terms and delivery, part at $27.

BEEF—Quiet and firmer.

LARD—Unchanged at 14¼@15c, the latter extreme for bottle rendered.

BUTTER—A shade firmer at 30c @ lb.

CHEESE—Steady.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 29.

FLOUR dull.

WHEAT dull; $1,27 for No. 1, and 1,26 @ bushel for No. 2.

CORN dull at 99c.

OATS dull at 67½@67¾c.

HIGHWINES, owing to the action of the House last night, declined 15c, closing unsettled at $1.05.

FREIGHTS quiet; 10c for wheat to Buffalo.

Receipts of 5000 bbls Flour.

Wheat, 16,000 bushels.

Corn, 25,000 bushels.

Oats, 20,000 bushels.

Shipments of 47,000 bbl Flour.

Wheat, 15,000 bushels.

Corn, 15,5000 bushels.

Oats, 46,000 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 29th.

FLOUR—Very dull. Superfine offered a $6.40 @6.50.

WHEAT—Nominally five cents lower and dull. Red, $1.40; White, $1.55.

CORN—In demand. Ear at $1.00, and shelled $1.10@1.12. The demand for shelled is quite active.

OATS—82@83c.

BARLEY—In good demand, at $1.40@1.5) for spring and fall.

WHISKY—Unsettled and prices nominal. No buyers at even $1 05 at the close. Holders withdrew from the market.

PROVISIONS—firm. Mess Pork closed firm. Sales of 1,400 bbls city, at 25c; and 200 bbls prime Mess at the same rate.

BACON—Shoulders sold at 12c. loose, which is an advance of ¼c. Nothing transpired in bulk meats.

LARD—Quiet, at 13½c.

COFFEE—Firm at 45@47c.

SUGAR—At 20@22c.

MOLASSES—Advanced to $1.08.

GOLD—78@79c.

SILVER—64@66.

EXCHANGE—Firm. Sales steady at 2c.

Buffalo market.

BUFFALO, April 29, 1864.

FLOUR—The market is dull; stock light.

WHEAT dull. No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 40; amber, $1 55@1 58; winter red western, $1 50; white winter, $1 70@1 75; Milwaukee, No. 1, spring, was offered at $1 40 this p. m, without bids.

CORN $1 18 for old on spot; new, to arrive $1 10.

WHISKY declined 8@10c, closing at noon at $1 10, advancing to 1 15 in the afternoon, closing firm.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 16,658; wheat, 15,400; oats, 7,065.

FREIGHTS dull. Wheat to New York, 20c; to Albany, 18½@19c. Shippers are holding off for lower prices.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

FLOUR—Very dull; small sales of Family at $8@8 25.

WHEAT—Quiet, at $1 85@1 88 for red and $1 95 @2 05 for white.

CORN—Quiet at $1 35.

PROVISIONS—Dull; more buyers than sellers.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $1 30.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 29, 1864.

FLOUR—Firm; extra $8 50.

WHEAT—Choice Southern white, $2 28@2 29.

CORN—Sales of white at $1 35, and yellow at $1 37@1 38.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

THE EFFICIENCY OF IRON CLADS.—Admiral Dahlgren, in his report of the operations of the iron clads before Charleston, speaks of the monitors as a very efficient class of vessels for the service for which they are intended. Their light draft and great ordinance power allowed them to operate effectively where heavier vessels could not go. There is very little navigable water on the coast which is not accessible to the monitors. They command supremely all that is near the shore, and cannot themselves be reached by vessels of heavier draft. Again, the rebel rams, he thinks can maintain their positions so long as coal and provisions last. Four of them have completely closed the harbor of Charleston. Capt. Rogers, in a similar report, says the monitor class and the ironsides class are different weapons, each having its peculiar advantages—both needed to an iron clad navy— both needed in war; but that, when the monitor class measures its strength against the ironsides class, then with vessels of equal size, the monitor class will overpower the ironsides class, and, indeed, a single monitor will capture many casemated vessels of no greater individual size and speed; and as vessels find their natural antagonists in forts, it must be considered that upon the whole, the monitor principle contains the most successful elements for plating vessels for war purposes.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1864.

SENATE.—Mr. Grimes presented the memorial of Alonzo Penfield, clerk in the Treasury Department, praying for the construction of reservoirs for supplying the upper Mississippi with a medium stage of water for navigating throughout the dry summer months, and a canal from the head of Lake Superior, to the Red river of the North, via Sandy Hook, a distance of forty miles; thence by way of Crow Wing, Leaf River, and Oltartiol Lake, to Breckinridge, a total distance of two hundred and forty miles, thus opening navigation by Red River and Sackatchawaw for the distance of two thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and furnishing an outlet to the Hudson Bay regions. This would require an improvement of forty-three miles less than the Fox and Wisconsin River Canal route, and eighty miles shorter than the Illinois and Mississippi canal.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill for the benefit and better management of Indians, by which the President is authorized to locate them upon new reservations, Congress retaining power to vacate such reservations when the President can locate them again and sell their lands.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin, asking for an increase of 10 per cent. on foreign wool. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, asking for the improvement of locks on the Erie canal. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Harlan introduced a resolution of the Iowa Legislature, asking for increased mail facilities in that State. Referred.

Mr. Sanderson offered a joint resolution to provide for the printing of the report of the Commission of which Major General McDowell was President, to examine into the cotton speculations and frauds on the part of officers in the West.

A modification of Mr. Grimes, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit the report, was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Lane, of Kansas, the words 'if not incompatible with the public interest," were added.

The amendment of Mr. Grimes requesting all information touching the person supposed to be located in Lake Superior, and for what purpose.

Messrs. Welsh, Fessenden, and others, thought the resolution had best not be adopted now.

Mr. Henderson said that information on the subject was desired now, as it would bear on the bills pending before this body, and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. He had read letters within the last three days from Red river, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering three thousand men, had two hundred and sixty-five wagons, which became entangled, and confused, and brought on the disaster.

Mr. Wilson wanted to know if the Senator charged that the Red River Expedition was undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. Henderson said no such thing. He merely wished to know what this brigade of Cavalry wanted with two hundred and sixty-five wagons, unless it was to gather up the products of the country.

Mr. Conness stated, on what he considered the highest authority, that these wagons were part of the train of the regular army, and whatever might have been the offence of generalship which brought them there, the statement that they were intended to bring in cotton was not correct.

Mr. Henderson made no charges himself, but it was singular that the disaster has followed the statements and predictions of the newspaper writers. He read a letter from Grand Ecore, dated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of authority between Gen: Banks and Admiral Porter, and stating that the latter was selling cotton on the land as a naval prize, and speculating himself.

Mr. Conness pronounced the statement read as a cruel and base slander on Admiral Foster, which he had the highest authority for denying.

The resolution as amended was past.

Mr. Harlan called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada and Dallas, Oregon. An amendment striking out Carson City was adopted, and the bill passed. The National Currency bill came up in order, the question being on the finance amendment to the 61st section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy by the insertion of a provision exempting from State tax that portion of the capital invested in or based on U. S. bonds. The amendment was rejected, yeas, 28; nays 11.

Senate adjourned.

State Central Committee.

The following are the names of the State Central Committee, with their postoffice address, chosen from the western part of the State by the Union State Convention at Harrisburg, on Thursday, April 28:

Allegheny—John M. Kirkpatrick, J. J. Siebenick, Pittsburg,

Armstrong—John Ralston, Averton.

Bedford—George W. Ryan, Bedford.

Butler—Charles C. M'Candless, Butler.

Cambria—A. A. Barker, Ebensburg.

Clarion—B. J. Reed, Clarion.

Clearfield—S. B. Row, Clearfield.

Crawford—Henry C. Johnson, Meadville.

Elk—Albert Willis, Ridgway.

Erie—Samuel C. Stanford, Waterford.

Fayette—Benj. F. Hellen, Uniontown.

Greene—Geo. E. Minor, Waynesburg.

Indiana—F. M. Kinter, Indiana.

Lycoming—Peter Herdic.

Mercer—James H. Robinson, Mercer.

Lawrence—Robert G. Allen, New Castle.

Somerset—Eli K. Haines, Somerset.

Venango—Peter McGough, Franklin.

Warren—Wm. D. Brown, Warren.

Washington—Jos. B. Ruple, Washington.

Westmoreland—John C. Rankin, Harrison City.

LEGISLATIVE.—On Friday morning, in the Senate, the bill increasing the price of gas in Pittsburgh was reported favorably. Mr. Lowry's resolution to recommit the bill graduating unseated lands, so as to strike out all interest upon all claims due to the State, was taken up. Mr. Lamberton opposed the recommitment; Mr. Lowry favored it. It was recommitted. Mr. Graham called up and passed the bill to facilitate the passage of coal and coke boats through the Monongahela slackwater. The militia bill was called up and considered, and the balance of the morning session was thus consumed. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, offered a bill for the relief of Capt. Ewing and Major McGiven, of Washington county.

The morning session of the House was occupied in considering the private calendars on the first reading. It has got up to the second reading on over two hundred bills.

The report of the afternoon and evening sessions failed to reach us.

Abraham Lincoln—What the Rebels think of His Re-election.

[From the Chattanooga Daily Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR: A few days ago I fell in company with a prominent rebel citizen of Chattanooga county, Ga.

The conversation turned upon the probabilities of Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency of the United States; whereupon he remarked with considerable warmth:

"If Lincoln is re-elected we may just as well give up the game, for we can in that case have no hope that the *peace men* of the United States would be able to carry the election. OUR ALL IS STAKED UPON THE ISSUE; for it is an *absolute impossibility* for us to hold out another four years. God grant that the fire of temptation and come out from it unconsumed and unhurt, he is truly successful. A man may achieve a great reputation, and yet his life be the saddest of fail-ures. Reputation that has no basis in moral character is ephermal. Character is as lasting as life. Reputation is the child of circum- stance. It may be made in a day and in a day be stooyed. It is affected by the popular breeze.

It is not in our own keeping. Character, however, is not born in an hour. It is a thing of growth and culture. We build it up. It is in no wise affected by the favoring or opposing winds of circumstance. And when once firmly established, it is as enduring as the eternal hills. To achieve a character, therefore, well-proportioned, completed, perfect, is to achieve success.

A man may be great without being good; and popular without having much merit of any kind. Many whom the world are accustomed to call great, have no better title to that distinction than the fallen spirits—great in talents and great in wickedness and crimes. To be popular, to be celebrated, to be famous, is in itself no evidence of success. The unprincipled demagogue is popular with his party. The bold pirate-captain is popular with his piratical crew. The low buffoon is popular with the rabble that shout their huzzahs over his profane quips and jests. But in all this, popularity or reputation indicates nothing so much as an utter worthlessness of character. To call this success in life is to degrade our moral nature and insult the God that made us. But a good character is a priceless possession, though it give us no name. It is a good thing to go into eternity with. Though it bring us no revenue of praise from human lips this side the grave, it may give us the gladness and joy of praise beyond it, and from Him whose very smile is heaven.

III. And this leads me to say, thirdly, that *apparent failure* is often true success. Success is not so much a matter of outward conditions, as many are led to suppose. We are deceived by appearance. Inflexible adherence to principle may cost a man his wealth, his position, his very life, yet the world never after all when the record is at last made up, writes such men *failures*. To go to the grave with intelligence, virtue, integrity—with cheerfulness of mind, contentment under the allotments of Providence, and faith in God, though poor and neglected, though misu. derstood and misrepresented and maligned, though laughed and jeered at because your purposes have seemingly come to naught, and failed of accomplishment, is to be successful. The future shall honor the seed of such a life, and God will make its fruitage glorious. He always has. Look at Bunyan. Look at John Huss. Look at Paul, once the pride of a nation, ending his life there on the block of an executioner. Look at Jesus, who had claimed to be equal with God, and had boldly declared his purpose to establish a kingdom, and had openly avowed his power over death, dying there upon an ignominious cross between two thieves. Oh, if ever there was apparent failure in this world, it was on Calvary, where he who had claimed to save others, seemed as if he could not save himself. It did certainly appear to human view as if his cause was lost. And yet that very death, that seemingly fatal end of all the hopes that had been centered in Jesus of Naz-reth, was the grandest triumph this world ever witnessed. And in all the universe of God there will be no other crowned with so complete and perfect success, as he whose life ended amid such overwhelming evidence of apparent failure and loss there on the middle cross of Golgotha.

A gang of guerrillas crossed the Indiana State line, on Wednesday night, and burned a trading boat a short distance below Madison, and stole a flock of sheep and some cattle.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK-LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty-seven (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each. Specifications and profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, and proposals will be received till 30th April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.

Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15, 1864. mh22:tf

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Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. dec24:tf

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

A SERMON:

By Rev. Herrick Johnson, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh.

[Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

"I therefore so run, not as uncertainly; so fight I not as one that beateth the air." 1st CORINTHIANS ix. 26.

Truer auto-biographic words were never spoken than those of the Apostle concerning himself. No man ever had a better conception of life than Paul, the servant of Jesus Christ. No man ever seemed to measure, with a clearer eye and a fuller comprehension, life's grand interests. No man ever succeeded beyond this faithful preacher of righteousness. He ran for a goal and reached it. He fought for a prize and won it. He aimed at success and succeeded. Almost alone, in the great and wicked city of Rome, in prison, in chains, with the unprincipled, murderous Nero hard-by in the palace, thirsting for the blood of Christians, with the certainty of an unjust sentence before him, to be followed by the axe of the lictor or the sword of the executioner, the Christian hero wrote these triumphant words: "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day." And yet, how many who saw that small troop of soldiers silently threading their way through the dust and tumult of the busy crowd, conducting the venerable apostle out beyond the gate to be beheaded, imagined the life thus ingloriously ending, a success? How many do you suppose, thought that victim of the bloody Nero other than a poor religious fanatic, whose hot, unreasoning zeal in behalf of his Lord had brought him to the block of the executioner? Yet look now, the Roman Emperors are all dead. The great empire of the Cæsars has long been a thing of the past, severed and destroyed. The bills pending before this body, and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. He had read letters within the last three days from Red river, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering three thousand men, who had two hundred and sixty-five wagons, which became entangled, and confused, and brought on the disaster.

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Greene—Geo. E. Minor, Waynesburg.

Indiana—F. M. Kinter, Indiana.

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Warren—Wm. D. Brown, Warren.

Washington—Jos. B. Ruple, Washington.

Westmoreland—John C. Rankin, Harrison City.

LEGISLATIVE.—On Friday morning, in the Senate, the bill increasing the price of gas in Pittsburgh was reported favorably. Mr. Lowry's resolution to recommit the bill graduating unseated lands, so as to strike out all interest upon all claims due to the State, was taken up. Mr. Lamberton opposed the recommitment; Mr. Lowry favored it. It was recommitted. Mr. Graham called up and passed the bill to facilitate the passage of coal and coke boats through the Monongahela slackwater. The militia bill was called up and considered, and the balance of the morning session was thus consumed. Mr. Hopkins, of Washington county, offered a bill for the relief of Capt. Ewing and Major McGiven, of Washington county.

The morning session of the House was occupied in considering the private calendars on the first reading. It has got up to the second reading on over two hundred bills.

The report of the afternoon and evening sessions failed to reach us.

Abraham Lincoln—What the Rebels think of His Re-election.

[From the Chattanooga Daily Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR: A few days ago I fell in company with a prominent rebel citizen of Chattanooga county, Ga.

The conversation turned upon the probabilities of Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency of the United States; whereupon he remarked with considerable warmth:

"If Lincoln is re-elected we may just as well give up the game, for we can in that case have no hope that the *peace men* of the United States would be able to carry the election. OUR ALL IS STAKED UPON THE ISSUE; for it is an *absolute impossibility* for us to hold out another four years. God grant that the fire of temptation and come out from it unconsumed and unhurt, he is truly successful. A man may achieve a great reputation, and yet his life be the saddest of fail-ures. Reputation that has no basis in moral character is ephermal. Character is as lasting as life. Reputation is the child of circum- stance. It may be made in a day and in a day be stooyed. It is affected by the popular breeze.

It is not in our own keeping. Character, however, is not born in an hour. It is a thing of growth and culture. We build it up. It is in no wise affected by the favoring or opposing winds of circumstance. And when once firmly established, it is as enduring as the eternal hills. To achieve a character, therefore, well-proportioned, completed, perfect, is to achieve success.

A man may be great without being good; and popular without having much merit of any kind. Many whom the world are accustomed to call great, have no better title to that distinction than the fallen spirits—great in talents and great in wickedness and crimes. To be popular, to be celebrated, to be famous, is in itself no evidence of success. The unprincipled demagogue is popular with his party. The bold pirate-captain is popular with his piratical crew. The low buffoon is popular with the rabble that shout their huzzahs over his profane quips and jests. But in all this, popularity or reputation indicates nothing so much as an utter worthlessness of character. To call this success in life is to degrade our moral nature and insult the God that made us. But a good character is a priceless possession, though it give us no name. It is a good thing to go into eternity with. Though it bring us no revenue of praise from human lips this side the grave, it may give us the gladness and joy of praise beyond it, and from Him whose very smile is heaven.

III. And this leads me to say, thirdly, that *apparent failure* is often true success. Success is not so much a matter of outward conditions, as many are led to suppose. We are deceived by appearance. Inflexible adherence to principle may cost a man his wealth, his position, his very life, yet the world never after all when the record is at last made up, writes such men *failures*. To go to the grave with intelligence, virtue, integrity—with cheerfulness of mind, contentment under the allotments of Providence, and faith in God, though poor and neglected, though misu. derstood and misrepresented and maligned, though laughed and jeered at because your purposes have seemingly come to naught, and failed of accomplishment, is to be successful. The future shall honor the seed of such a life, and God will make its fruitage glorious. He always has. Look at Bunyan. Look at John Huss. Look at Paul, once the pride of a nation, ending his life there on the block of an executioner. Look at Jesus, who had claimed to be equal with God, and had boldly declared his purpose to establish a kingdom, and had openly avowed his power over death, dying there upon an ignominious cross between two thieves. Oh, if ever there was apparent failure in this world, it was on Calvary, where he who had claimed to save others, seemed as if he could not save himself. It did certainly appear to human view as if his cause was lost. And yet that very death, that seemingly fatal end of all the hopes that had been centered in Jesus of Naz-reth, was the grandest triumph this world ever witnessed. And in all the universe of God there will be no other crowned with so complete and perfect success, as he whose life ended amid such overwhelming evidence of apparent failure and loss there on the middle cross of Golgotha.

The most unfavoring and unpropitious outward circumstances may therefore be consistent with the truest and highest success. To possess intelligence and virtue, to have an inflexibly moral character and to secure the best and truest happiness both of this life and of that which is to come—this is success: this is to be like Paul, "to so run not as uncertainly, and to so fight not as one that beateth the air." And yet, how many who saw that small troop of soldiers silently threading their way through the dust and tumult of the busy crowd, conducting the venerable apostle out beyond the gate to be beheaded, imagined the life thus ingloriously ending, a success? How many do you suppose, thought that victim of the bloody Nero other than a poor religious fanatic, whose hot, unreasoning zeal in behalf of his Lord had brought him to the block of the executioner? Yet look now, the Roman Emperors are all dead. The great empire of the Cæsars has long been a thing of the past, severed and destroyed. The bills pending before this body, and this was the only authentic way to obtain it. He had read letters within the last three days from Red river, saying that our defeat there was on account of speculation. The cavalry in advance on that occasion, numbering three thousand men, who had two hundred and sixty-five wagons, which became entangled, and confused, and brought on the disaster.

Mr. Wilson wanted to know if the Senator charged that the Red River Expedition was undertaken for the mere purpose of gathering cotton.

Mr. Henderson said no such thing. He merely wished to know what this brigade of Cavalry wanted with two hundred and sixty-five wagons, unless it was to gather up the products of the country.

Mr. Conness stated, on what he considered the highest authority, that these wagons were part of the train of the regular army, and whatever might have been the offence of generalship which brought them there, the statement that they were intended to bring in cotton was not correct.

Mr. Henderson made no charges himself, but it was singular that the disaster has followed the statements and predictions of the newspaper writers. He read a letter from Grand Ecore, dated four days before the battle, alleging a conflict of authority between Gen: Banks and Admiral Porter, and stating that the latter was selling cotton on the land as a naval prize, and speculating himself.

Mr. Conness pronounced the statement read as a cruel and base slander on Admiral Foster, which he had the highest authority for denying.

The resolution as amended was past.

Mr. Harlan called up the Senate bill to establish branch mints at Carson City, Nevada and Dallas, Oregon. An amendment striking out Carson City was adopted, and the bill passed. The National Currency bill came up in order, the question being on the finance amendment to the 61st section, as proposed to be amended by Mr. Pomeroy by the insertion of a provision exempting from State tax that portion of the capital invested in or based on U. S. bonds. The amendment was rejected, yeas, 28; nays 11.

Senate adjourned.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

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DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

Pennsylvania in the Union National Convention.

The Union State Convention which met in Harrisburg on Thursday, declared for the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN as the choice of the State. Coming together as the representatives of the people by whom they were chosen, with a full understanding of the objects of the Convention, and that its proceedings would indicate the preference of the State on the Presidential question, it cannot be doubted that the delegates simply regestered the popular sense by its unanimous action.

We belive there is no pretense that there is anything unfair or unusual in this; on the contrary, the Convention would have come short of its duty and disappointed the expectation and wish of the great mass of the Union men of the State, had it done less.

Of the great States of influence, Pennsylvania has spoken first. Her influence is always potent; to a greater degree than that of any other State, perhaps, it was so in the Convention that nominated Mr. LINCOLN, where her action was entirely consistent with the action at Harrisburg. She has taken no new ground, her choice now is what it was then, and for reasons that spring from the strongest convictions of right and loyalty and the most generous impulse towards a public servant tried in troublous times.

This expression of preference, however, is in no sense the evidence of a want of appreciation of Mr. CHASE, Gen. FREMONT, Gen. BUTLER, or any of the other distinguished public servants whose names have been used in connection with the Presidency. There is in this proceeding neither invidiousness nor ill-will, but an honest expression of a preference for one man, while the great services of the others are freely admitted. It is, in the nature of the case, that preferences should be entertained, and it is the right of those sustaining them to give them respectful utterance. The Harrisburg Convention did nothing more. In doing so, we know very well that there was no thought, should not the National Convention coincide with that preference, of ill-feeling or anything else but a hearty acquiescence in its action.

This, in our judgment, is the spirit that should animate all Union men. If we cannot have this, the National Convention will be a useless proceeding, and it would be better not to hold one. On this point, however, we have no fears. Men now, more than ever before, are secondary. It is the country that demands our regards, challenges all our efforts and is worthy of our affection. It is in a struggle for life. No man who believes that its salvation lies with the Union party and the Union army, will for an instant permit disappointment as to candidates to cool his ardor or remit a single effort.

Reported Disagreement in the Cabinet.

It is said that Mr. CHASE, because Mr. LINCOLN sent Gen. BLAIR back to the army, is going to resign. The distinguished and able Secretary of the Treasury may have some reason to complain, but we do not believe he is going to throw up his hand. The country has too many claims on him, and he has too much at stake, to commit such a folly. We cashier Colonels and Captains for underaking to quit because they do not like what some General does. It is imputing to Mr. CHASE entirely too low a standard of action to suppose that at this time he will quit because Gen. BLAIR assailed him in the House of Representatives and was the next day returned to the army by the President. We might stop to discuss that proceeding, and perhaps decide against the wisdom of it, but at present we are merely saying that we do not believe Mr. CHASE will do an equally unwise thing.

No public man, especially no high Government officer—to-day lives for himself, or is master of himself. He belongs to the country, and all there is of him that can help her is hers, and that which will not help her she wants from no man. This is a day of trial, of tasks and crosses, when no public man should take counsel of his griefs or think of himself, except that he is bound wholly to the country. Probably no man in the nation if it and he lives—has so clear a future as Mr. CHASE. He is one of its most considerable statesman; his great services are admitted; and the fact that, in the peculiar situation of affairs, another is the preferred of the people for the Presidency, dwarfs not him so much as a hair. Confessedly he stands next, and it is with him to say whether he will be next.

We will not undertake to say what effect his resignation at this time would have on his personal future; nor is it to be taken into the account. We do not know that he so considers the subject; but he must know and so must his friends, that these are times when private reasons are not valid with one who is a main pillar in the edifice fiercely assailed.

While we admit that the circumstances that have given rise to the report that Mr. CHASE intend to resign, are sufficient to form the basis of a mere rumor, we do not believe he will deem them sufficient ground for taking the step that such rumor imputes to him.

GOV. CURTIN has returned from Washington, having removed all the impediments to a perfect accord between the State and National Governments, particularly with reference to the Pennsylvania Reserves, who will have every right accorded to them. That Corps will shortly be furloughed for the purpose of recruiting its ranks, the men all having expressed a willingness to "go in" for three years more if they can have it secured that the date of service shall be from the time they entered as a Corps under Gov. CURTIN. This having been acceded to by the Department, the course is clear for the Reserves to fill up their ranks. While Gov. CURTIN was at Washington, it was agreed that, while the Governors of the Western and Eastern States have called out their militia to serve in the forts during the approaching exigencies, the people of Pennsylvania shall not be called from their avocations (which, in view of our spring agricultural duties, must weigh upon the time of our citizens) until the General Government shall deem such a call nessesary. The posts intended to be filled by Pennsylvania are now filled by troops that at present it is not desirable to have removed.

While the war continues on its present scale of expenditure, the speculators may breathe freely, and have no great fear of temporary reactions. Whenever this war expenditure stops however, we must mark down the value at once of all personal property and stocks one-half, and many millions of mining and other fancy stocks will be wiped out entirely. Real estate cannot very materially fall, as it has hardly been touched by the inflation, except in the highest class of dwellings, which have been in active demand by successful speculators.

AN OPINION.—The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in its leader on the American war, says: "We have, through good and evil, held to the faith that the north must succeed; but ignorance and incapacity, faction and corruption, may counterbalance all the influences which should operate in producing a natural result. The Union, let us say it for the twentieth time, can never be restored. It begins to be doubtful, at last, if the means which the Northerners employ to subjugate the South, are equal to the work."

WE are placed under obligations to Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, for a copy of the Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

Oil at Oil City.

Our intelligence from Oil City, through reliable private sources, is up to the 28th inst. Our informant is well versed in all matters relating to oil. He represents the market as dull, with more sellers than buyers at the present asking rates. The stock on hand is large, and prices are tending downwards. The market may be described as follows: When oil is brisk, "Oil City" goes to the wells to purchase. When oil is dull, the wells come to Oil City to sell. The wells are now on a visit to Oil City. The reader can draw his own inference in regard to the state of affairs in the oil district.

An Important Event.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention is now in session at Annapolis. Ordinarily, a brief paragraph would suffice, beyond the immediate locality, to announce and dismiss the fact. But not so now. This Convention marks an era in our history. It is the beginning of the end of slavery, as the consequence of the of the rebellion. In Maryland this is the accepted fact. There many shrewd slaveholders believed that rebellion was emancipation in some form; and they early acted upon it.

What is true of Maryland will be true of Kentucky in time. In Maryland the conviction prevails that in every view of the case, free labor is best. The comparison between herself and other States of no better capabilities, has done its work Besides this, the insecurity of slave property, the running away of slaves beyond recovery, came to render ownership an extra hazard. Missouri has had the same experience, and Kentucky is having its, and in time she will follow in the path of emancipation.

In Maryland the cause acquired extraordinary momentum at the start, and it will not stop until the work is consummated and the State is free.

Maximilian's Acceptance.

The speech of Maximilian, accepting the crown of Mexico, is, in a small way, the document of the day. We give it below:

After a mature examination of the act of acceptance of the Mexican crown which you have submited to me, I have come to the conviction that the resolution of the Mexican notables has been confirmed by an overruling majority of the inabitants of that country. Such being the case, the first of the conditions for which I stipulated on the 3d of October has been fulfilled. The second condition—that a guarantee of the independence and welfare of the country should be placed on a firm basis—has been secured by the Emperor Napoleon, who, throughout, has been animated by a spirit of sincerity and kindness which I shall never forget. The illustrious head of my family has also given his consent. I now solemnly declare my acceptance of the crown you have offered to me. Mexico is entitled to select a government corresponding in her wishes and her requirements. This confidence shall not be misplaced. I assume the constitutional power intrusted to me by the nation. I will retain it so long as it may be necessary to establish a state of legal order, and completely to organize liberal institutions. I shall hasten to place the monarchy under the authority of constitutional laws so soon as the pacification of the country shall be accomplished. Executive power strictly defined is better secured than when a matter of uncertainty, and I will define it in such a manner as shall be a guarantee for the stability of the Government. I hope to be enabled to prove that well regulated liberty is compatible with order. I will also uphold with equal energy the flag of independence. I deserve the assistance of every Mexican to support me in accomplishing my splendid task. Union will make us strong. My government, I repeat it, will not forget the gratitude due to the illustrious Prince by whom alone the regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible. On my journey to Mexico I shall visit Rome, to receive the blessings of the holy father, which is to be doubly important.

It will be noted that he accepts with the guarantee by Napoleon of the "independence" of the country; that is, he has the promise of force enough to keep his throne, and that Napoleon will see him through. He expresses his gratitude, therefore, to "the illustrious Prince," through whom alone "the regeneration of Mexico has been rendered possible." Max. will travel by the way of Rome to obtain the blessing of the Pope, which he considers "doubly important." He will need it; but whether that and the guarantees of Napoleon added will be sufficient to keep him in his throne is yet to be seen.

Military Intelligence.

Col. John P. Glass, member of the Legislature from this county, has received authority to raise a regiment of heavy artillery. He will go at it as soon as the session ends. No limit as to time is, as yet, placed upon him.

Gen. Butler, it is said, will take the field, and Gen. Smith has been ordered to report to him. Also, that Generals Gilmore and Smith will command a corps under Butler when the right time arrives.

A Vicksburg correspondent, of the 22d, states that the steamer Lucy brings news from Red River that no more fighting had occurred up to the 20th, but the rebels were reported marching on Grand Ecore on the 22d, and our troops going out to meet them. Our total loss in the late battles, foot up four thousand. Our army is believed to be securely entrenched at Grand Ecore, on both sides of the river.

Gen. Grant, in an interview last Friday night in Washington with a gentleman from Cincinnati, in answer to the question whether he was bothered by suggestions or advices from the administration, replied: "So far from that, since he had been there he had not even been asked what he intended to do, or how he intended doing it. He further intimated that it was the best visit to Washington he had ever made, for nothing decisive had happened in the field.

Washington specials, dated the 24th, say: Facts showing the determined energy with which the rebels are concentrating troops in Virginia continue to multiply. The President received a dispatch from General Butler, stating his belief that the rebel force were withdrawing from North Carolina and hastening to reinforce Lee. So far as heard from, up to 11 o'clock, nothing of much importance has transpired at the front. Preparations are still heard of, and the indications are that a collision cannot long be delayed.

General Burnside left Wednesday by special conveyance to join his command, and the Signal Corps that has been stationed here through the winter, left their camp a day or two since for the army. It is now generally understood here, that Lee will endeavor to bring on a fight without leaving his intrenchments. A letter received from Admiral Porter pronounces that General Banks' recent expedition was a disastrous failure. Besides losing over thirty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of small arms, several hundred wagons and a first-class gunboat, (the Eastpoat) nearly four thousand prisoners have been lost. In addition, the paymaster's safe, containing a million of dollars in greenbacks, was captured by the enemy. The reports in circulation that General Banks is to be superseded by General Sickles are untrue. General Franklin and Stone, who lie under the imputation of having, through neglect and carelessness, contributed greatly to the disaster in Louisiana, will be relieved, and probably courtmartialed.

New York dispatches from the fleet off Wilmington, dated April 22d, state that Beauregard went through Wilmington on the 21st, with a large number of troops, on his way to Richmond. The enemy are sending all the men they can muster to the rebel Capital.

A Yorktown letter of the 26th states that a rebel deserter reports a considerable panic at Richmond and Petersburg. The rebels are leaving, in momentary expectation of the appearance of one or more strong Union columns. Many of the inhabitants are moving South, and the impression gains generally that the present campaign will eventuate in a Federal success, and that Richmond will fall.

A dispatch from Grand Ecore, dated April 16, states that our total loss is 3,460, of which the killed will not probably exceed 300. The 19th corps had 61 killed, and 411 wounded. The missing will increase this to 600. General Lee's cavalry (federal) lost 600. Report said that Mc Gruder was between Shreveport and Gen. Steele, with 1,100 men.

WHITWORTH VS. ARMSTRONG.—The English mind is newly agitated over a question of great guns. The long-expected contest between the Whitworth and Armstrong systems of artillery commenced at Shoeburyness on the 4th inst., and although the details of the trial are kept secret at present, it is understood that a minimum of three thousand rounds will be fired from each gun, and that the contest will be necessarily very tedious, extending over a period of two or three months, if not more. The William Armstrong is represented by three twelve-pounder breech-loaders and three muzzle-loading shunt guns of the same calibre, and Mr. Whitworth by three muzzle-loaders of the same size. These nine guns are already on the ground, and three seventy-pounder Armstrong breech-loaders, three seventy-pounder Armstrong muzzle-loaders, and three seventy-pounder Whitworth muzzle-loaders were on their way from Woolwich to Shoeburyness at last advices.

This grand course of experiments is conducted under the direct supervision of the Special Committee of the Ordnance Board which was appointed to examine into the merits and defects of the two rival systems. The progress and results of the trial will be regarded with nearly as much interest in the United States as in England; for although our Rodmans and Parrotts are very deadly and effective, there is probably room left for improvement even in our superior system of artillery practice.

THE COST OF COAL.—Our citizens have been compelled to pay very high prices for the coal they consume, though at present they are comparatively low. Taking the best Pittsburgh coal as the standard, the present price is $7,50 per cart load of 25 bushels, and from indications there is no present hope of its getting much cheaper. The cost of the coal in the mines is estimated at one cent per bushel. The coal-diggers or miners, are now receiving five cents per bushel for getting it out. It then costs two or three per bushel to transport it to the river for shipment to this city. The broad-horns, or flat-boats into which it is then loaded cost the enormous price of $4,000 per pair, to hold some 40,000 bushels, thus adding ten cents more to the cost or the coal for this market, which is still further increased some 4 cents per bushel to pay the pilots and crew and their expenses. This is, we believe, a moderate estimate, by which it will be seen that the Pittsburgh coal received in the river at this port costs at least twenty-three cents per bushel.—*Louisville Press.*

General Intelligence.

A number of rebels, professing to be deserters from Jeff. Davis' army, arrived in Huntingdon the other day, and were arrested on suspicion of being rebel spies, and imprisoned.

The owners of the Broadway (New York) stage lines announce that, on and after Monday next, the rate of fair on their vehicles will be restored to the old standard of six cents. The stage owners have found their ten cent extortion a losing experiment, and they are shrewd enough to see the wisdom of returning to a reasonable rate before their custom entirely disappears. Cheap rides are, therefore, again the rule in that city.

The late Commander Flusser wrote a dispatch to Admiral Lee on the evening of the 18th, six hours before he received his mortal wound, stating that he was expecting the rebel ram down that night or the next day, and that he hoped to whip her, as he intended to fight her with the Miami lashed to the Southfield.

It is reported that the Archduke Maximilian has proposed to have a Spanish prince named his heir-presumptive, in case he should die without children.

Capt. Johnson, Quarter Master of the Department of the Susquehanna, advertises for proposals for furnishing the lumber and other materials necessary to rebuild the barracks at Carlisle.

John S. Pontier, an employee on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was killed on Tuesday, at Mount Washington, on the the Northern Central Railroad, by the mail train which left Harrisburg in the afternoon. He was standing near the track, when the train, which was at full speed, struck him and almost instantly killed him.

Governor Evans, of Colorado territory, has issued a proclamation for an election of delegates to a constitutional convention on the first Monday of June, to frame a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

A letter from Beaufort, S. C., dated April 22d, states that the season for cotton planting had opened there, and all who bought land at the recent sales are putting in the precious seed. The present price of Sea Island cotton, viz; $1 60 per lb, is a great stimulus to exertion. Some tobacco will also be raised this year as an experiment. The season has been very cold and backward, and the orange trees were supposed to have been killed by a heavy frost. But following the direction of young Captain Barnwell, of the C. S. A., who lately sent over, by flag of truce, and informed us they were not dead, but would soon send out green shoots; they were spared, and are now beginning to show signs of life.

A resolution from the House Naval Committee, on Friday, declares it essential to the service that a navy yard be at once established at some point in the West. Some of the committee are in favor of Cairo, and others for a site higher up the Ohio river.

A young man has been arrested at Bloody Run, Bedford county, Pa., as a rebel spy. He gave his name as Ashby, claiming to be the son of the celebrated Col. Ashby, killed during Fremont's pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah Valley. He was sent hither Thursday night.

A resolution has been introduced into the New York Board of Aldermen to inquire into the expediency of selling at auction the right to carry passsengers in coaches or omnibuses in the cities or similar corporations to sell their street franchises for railways to the highest and best bidder?

A cider bottle burst in the face of Mr. Chapman, Hartford, Conn., and a piece of glass cut his upper lip entirely open, leaving the moustache reversed.

It is asserted that the Canonicus, which recently left Boston, belongs to the third class, or light-draught Monitors, and can be used in the North Carolina Sounds.

The utmost activity continues to be visible in military and naval circles in New York, and though it would not be wise to enter into details, it is not contraband to say that every body who has a light draught vessel to sell or charter need not go far away from the United States Quartermaster's Office to find a bargain. Steamers have the preference, but sail vessels are acceptable. The demand, however, it should be borne in mind, is only for vessels drawing from ten to fifteen feet of water. For anything beyond that there is no market.

Private letters from Newbern give a rather discouraging account of the condition of affairs there. The schools were all closed and the teachers are receiving a peremptory order from the military authorities, left for Morehead City on Thursday last. On the same day the teachers from Roanoke Island passed through Newbern.

California has sent to the Fenian Fair a silver brick worth $423.

Many farmers in Windham and Windsor counties, Vt., have made more than half a ton of maple sugar this year. In the river towns the season is over, but in some of the back town they are still making large quantities.

Butter is three dollars a pound in Texas.

The tax of five per cent. on incomes, proposed in the tax bill, is by no means equal in severity to the tax which England has sometimes laid. In 1803, her tax on incomes above £150 stood at five per cent. In 1805, it was raised to six and a half, and from 1806 to 1810 stood at ten per cent. In 1854, the income tax was raised from the peace rate, on account of the war with Russia, to one shilling and twopence in the pound, and in 1855, to one shilling four pence.

Certain members of our State Senate, with a few other gentlemen, have taken it upon themselves to address the National Executive Committee of the Union and Republican parties, by a joint letter, requesting a postponement of the National Convention. The letter is dated a month ago. It is a little singular that the *Tribune*, and other presses which favor the movement, should now, for the first time, bring the matter to light. It is now hardly better than week's pages. Since then the sentiments of loyal men generally has been manifested so decidedly against the postponement, that the committee have in fact hardly been able to consider it an open question. As representatives of the loyal cause, they are not the men to overrule popular opinion.—*N. Y. Times.*

The family of Mr. Flaig, New York, were poisoned a few days since by eating raw ham. A girl of two years old died. The rest were saved by the use of emetics. A microscopic examination revealed the fact that the ham was filled with *poisonous animalcuite*. The meat looked well, and seemed a good quality of good.

The several companies garrisoning the forts in Boston Harbor, and along the coast of the State, having been ordered to be in readiness to to leave for Washington, it is probable that the militia will be called upon to do garrison duty for a short time. Some correspondence has taken place between Gov. Andrew and the War Department in reference to calling out the militia, but up to 11 o'clock Wednesday, no response had been received from Washington. No companies have yet received orders to go down to the forts.

We learn, says the National Intelligencer that it is contemplated by the American Colonization Society to dispatch its customary spring expedition to Liberia during the course of the coming month of May. Recent accounts show the young Republic to be in a highly prosperous state.

A lady who left Georgia about three weeks since, has just arrived in New York. She gives the following quotations of market prices for a few articles: Gold, thirty dollars for one; corn meal, twenty-five dollars per bushel; meats, four dollars per pound; butter, ten dollars per pound; milk, two dollars per quart; flour, three hundred dollars per barrel; Coffee, twenty-five dollars per pound. No articles of any kind are sold for less than five or ten dollars. If the purchaser has a note of either, he can buy; if not, he must do without. Articles like knives, forks, spoons, cups of all kinds, the lady in question says are not to be had.

SOLDIER'S PAY.—Senator Fessenden rebuked the demagogues in Congress the other day, who are proposing to pay the soldier in coin, very handsomely. Said he:

"Let me say to my honorable friends who act with me in this body, that, with all respect and all proper humility, I cannot think them better nor be frightened when the question of soldiers' pay is concerned; let not their hearts beat so as to beat the buttons off their jackets. Meet this question like statesmen. The soldiers in the field are not men as we are, many of them better men than we are. They understand these questions, and they understand the motives of all these things. Sir, if there is a set of men in the world who have been treated well, have been treated as well as men could be, waited over with kindness and care, and no expense spared to make them comfortable, although in the nature of things that care must sometimes fail, it is the soldiers in the employment of the government of the United States who are fighting its battles. Take the soldiers from my own State; they are paid a certain sum per month; they get all the articles necessary for their own individual support without expense to themselves; the rise of prices does not affect them; they are not taxed in the field with all that is necessary to support life at the expense of the government; they pay nothing for the food that they eat; a large portion of them have no families at home, they are young men, almost boys, and in regard to those who have families, I suppose it is the case in Indiana as it is in Maine—and I presume it to be so in every State of the Union—no soldier's family is permitted to suffer if their condition is known, but they are looked to and taken care of. And now this cry of raising the pay of soldiers, without study, without care, and from gentlemen, too, who are denouncing every day this government as on the eve of bankruptcy and unable to support itself and to meet the requisitions upon it, comes with a very singular air."

BEWARE OF PORK.—Of this meat, Dr. Trall writes rather appallingly: "In condemning it we know we assail the prejudice of many, and offend the ignorance of others. But the best teachers now on the subject of health utterly condemn its use. It is gross and corrupting. There are marks of disease in all swine, and in those most highly fattened disease is most conspicuous. We have been surprised and enlightened by the fact that many farmers who annually take to market large quantities of pork, use but little in their families, convinced by experience that it is not wholesome for them. Doubtless there is too much flesh-food used by our people; but the ox and the sheep are naturally unclean creatures, as the hog is. The hog, like the buzzard, is a natural scavenger. Let him fill his office, and, in the end, be converted into oil, lard, and lubrication, and his grosser material into soap grease."

GARABALDI IN LONDON.

An Enthusiastic Reception—Interesting Incidents.

Garabaldi arrived in London on the 11th instant, and had a most enthusiastic reception. At every step he was greeted with cheers by an immense multitude, and five hours were occupied by the procession in marching from the railway station to the Duke of Sutherland's mansion—a distance of two or three miles. The *Times* observes that it was a workingmen's reception from first to last, and calls it "a liberal interpretation of what a people's welcome means."

The General wore the uniform in which he has always appeared in public in this country—that which he wore as leader of the Montevidean Italian Legion—a plain gray capote and Garibaldi hat and red tunic. His rest in the Isle of Wight made a considerable improvement in the bronzed, hardy vigor of his aspect, as compared with the tired and travel-worn look he wore when he landed at Southampton. His lameness, however, seemed as permanent as when he limped from the Ripon, and without the aid of his stick it was evident that walking would be a slow and most laborious effort.

As he advanced up the platform to the place where he was to receive the addresses, ladies sometimes offered their hands to him over the barriers, and then his ordinarily sad expression of countenance at once changed, as with the most winning courtesy he turned to press their hands, and always had for each fair partisan a word or style of English to thank them for the honor they did him. A little child was put forward to present him with a boquet; but he scarcely looked at the flowers, as with the most perfect natural and fatherly manner he took the child in his arms, kissed it, patted its curls, and tried as well as he was able to speak to it in English. Little as this incident was, it was so unexpected, and, above all, so perfectly simple and natural, that it did more than elicit applause—it seemed to establish familiar and domestic relation between Garibaldi and all the ladies present. For the rest of the way down the platform he seemed almost bewildered by the intense enthusiasm of his welcome, but once on the dais, he turned with the simple dignity that is natural to him, and with his calm, melancholy look, remained to receive the addresses.

After the formal reception, Garibaldi found a resting place at the Stafford House, where the Duke of Sutherland gave him a hearty welcome and the Earl of Shaftesbury and other members of the nobility were in waiting to offer their congratulations.

MILES O'REILLY AND OUR FAIR.

Letter from his Publisher.

413 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, }
April 25, 1864. }

*Mrs. Colonel ******, Lady President Sanitary Fair Allegheny, Pa.:*

DEAR MADAM: Your letter addressed to Miles O'Reilly, Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers, formerly an orderly at headquarters of the Department of the South, has been received and opened by me, as the publisher of "Miles, his book," under an agreement that I should open and answer all correspondence of this kind in the distinguished private's absence. I send your letter to him by next mail, care of General Alfred H. Terry, commanding Folly and Morris Islands, South Carolina, and you will doubtless hear from the bard of the Tenth Army Corps before next 1st of June.

I fear, madam, from your addressing Miles as "Lieutenant Colonel," that you have fallen into the common newspaper error of regarding him as a "myth," a mere cloak for scribblers of a higher grade, who might be involved in trouble with the authorities, if writing over their own signatures. This, let me assure you, is a mistake. Miles drawing his pay, and consuming his rations as regularly as the next man; and let me add, that he would be a very bold person indeed who would venture to hint to Mrs. O'Reilly's face (she takes in washing for General Dix and staff, and was the mother of thirteen likely children, when last heard from—perhaps fourteen now) that the spouse of her heart and the father of her babes was a mere fiction of the newspapers!

Mrs. O'Reilly, you see, though an excellent woman in her own way, has a temper of her own, as what right-spirited woman has not? and if there be any point about which she is peculiarly sensitive, not to say irritable, it is this of her husband's. "Look at me childher," I once heard her scream to a person who had rashly doubted the existence of a private Miles. "Look at me childher, God bless 'em! and thin tell me, ye dirty spalpeen, if Eileen O'Reilly's an honest woman—an' I'd like to see the man or woman that 'ud question that—how could thim thirteen blessed innocents be to the fore, if the man that's their father *had never been a man at all?*" Now, as "Eileen of ours" (that's what young Major Dix calls her) had anger in her eyes, and a heavy smoothing iron in her "red right hand," this argument was accepted as so conclusive, that the unbeliever in Miles very gladly compromised by a *douceur* or *backsheesh* of postal currency to each of the baker's dozen of "blessed babies."

But I fear, madam, the contribution from Miles will not be of the comic nature which you seem to wish. He appears strongly of the opinion that these are not comic times; in fact, that they are the most serious times of the latter centuries; and only in his last letter to me, he wrote as follows:

"I'll not thry to desayve you, Masther George, by purtindin' to be full o' fun, whin the heart's dyin' in my body daily. I'm in low speerits intirely; an divil resarve the hour's aysey I injye mesilf can ever know, or *should* know, until we hear for sartin how the day's goin' on the Rappydan. God pity an' purtict all the poor boys that's there—sinner as I am—is me constant prayer! God be wid them an' around them, night an' day, marchin' or lyin' down, sleepin' or wakin', God be wid the poor lads every where!"

There were some blots on the paper just here, rendering the rest of his letter illegible. Some think that these were tears that Miles was shedding; while others of the profaner kind have offered to bet, that a chemical analysis will develop certain particles of dry alcohol in the stains upon the paper. This question will soon be decided, O'Reilly's original letter—of which I enclose to you a copy—being now in the hands of Professor Silliman and Dr. Doremus, for an analysis of the material causing the blot.

In conclusion, madam, I thank you for the compliment you and your associates of the Sanitary Fair have paid my humble friend and book-writer, Private Miles; and I beg you to believe that I shall forever remain your obliged friend and servant,

GEORGE W. CARLETON,
Publisher, Broadway.

The "Bushwhackers" at Home.

A correspondent who evidently understands the habits and character of the animal well, thus delineates a rebel bushwhacker:

It would require an artist of superlative skill to paint to you the bushwhacker as he is. He comes from the dregs of a degraded population. He cannot write his name. His speech is a mixture of falsehoods and impudence expressed in the worst English spoken by white men, and apparently culled from the corruptions of the plantation slang. He belongs to a gang of from five to 40 in number. His family occupy a cabin remote from the highway; or the families of several throng together, and occupy the large house by the wayside, of some absconded rebel. He never owned a nigger, but he may have been a nigger driver on some neighboring plantation. He has a sandy complexion; has for whiskers a number of straggling, dirt-colored hairs that grow straight downward; he seldom washes his hands or changes his shirt. He visits his wife, a woman as dirty and ignorant as himself, and who chews tobacco and dips snuff, as often as it is safe for him to do it; the balance of the time he spends in the brush, or in committing robberies on unprotected Union families. He has a leader a little more intelligent and a little more daring than himself. Ten of them dare not attack three armed soldiers, but five will go to the house of a man who has a little money, and torture him by setting him on live coals of fire, or pulling out his toe nails with bullet moulds, till he tells them where his treasure is concealed; and the robbery completed, they retire to their rendezvous. His fare is the simplest and coarsest—a shoat which lives half wild in the woods, which is rank, poor and runs like a deer, is brought down by a rifle shot, badly dressed, boiled to rags, and eaten fresh, with a little corn bread. He has a half a dozen dogs; and as many dirty, low-headed children, lives in wretchedness squalor and crime. But he is a good judge of a horse, and has one that is superlatively speed and bottom to those of any in his purses, and it is seven of the best Kentucky or Louisiana blood. All seasons are alike to him, but his more daring feats are performed when the leaves are on the trees, and effectually hid the approaches to the thickets in some swamp, which is his hiding place. His arms are a big knife, one or two navy revolvers, and a rifle or shot-gun, or possibly a carbine captured from some straggling soldier whom he had murdered and stripped. His original uniform is, of course, a suit of butternut jeans; but he often has a blue coat or pants, the spoil of some unusual and fiendish butchery. He obtains ammunition through some neighbor, who visits a Provost Marshal; says he was always loyal, obtains the necessary permit to carry arms, including of course, the right to buy powder and lead. When the Federal army is in the vicinity he may be seen, planting corn in the day time—at night he will be shooting the pickets. If his house is visited, and his wife asked where he is, the uniform answer is, "I have no husband;" or, "he has gone South," "O, he is with your'n," intimating that he is in the Federal army. And she is so ready with the lie that she often names the command to which she says he belongs, and states where it is stationed. He owns allegiance to no Government; is bound by no laws; is a common bandit and robber, with no sentiment of chivalry to make his adventures romantic; no generosity to divide him from other beasts of prey. If this cruel war is ever over, he will still for his life time haunt the scene of his depredations, and walk amid the rude graves of his victims; his gang will defy the law and his minions; he will be the curse—" the curse to kill with," which the rebellion invoked, and till his generation pass away, he will be the terror to the neighborhood quiet and the foe to civil government.

Political.

The Union Convention, which assembled at Philadelphia, on Friday, April 29th, adopted a resolution declaring that the electors at large be instructed to support Lincoln for the Presidency, to oppose all efforts to postpone the Baltimore Convention, and that one of the hardest blows that could be inflicted on the rebels would be the certainty of the re-election of Lincoln.

It is said by members of the Washington Executive Committee that there is no probability of postponing the time for the meeting of the Baltimore Convention.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Probable End of the Rebel Campaign.

The rebels are said to have left North Carolina to join Lee in Virginia. The campaign was a temporary expedient, in part successful, although it failed in its prime object, which was to draw Lieut. Gen. Grant's forces from the center. Having failed in that, they are going to the center themselves to assist Lee against Grant. Concerning the battle of Plymouth, it appears that our loss was quite small, while the rebels' was very severe. Our killed and wounded who fell in the engagement, will not amount to one hundred, while the rebels have to mourn the loss of over seventeen hundred of their men. The great disparity in numbers was caused by the grape, canister and shell that hewed their way through the rebel ranks during their repeated assaults upon the fortifications.

There is a report prevalent, that the rebels, after capturing the place, gathered together all the loyal North Carolina soldiers, drew them up into line, and shot them in cold blood. It is also said that the blacks remaining in the town, met with a similar fate. Should there be a confirmation of this, and it be proven that the rebels acted in this ferocious and inhuman manner, a swift and severe retribution should be dealt out to them."

PRESENT CONDITION AND STRENGTH OF THE NAVY.—The *Annual Navy Register* for 1864, just published, contains some interesting information concerning the present condition and strength of the United States Navy. It now appears that we have 622 vessels of all classes in the navy, 432 of which are war steamers, and seventy-four iron-clads and rams. The number of guns of the iron-clad fleet is put down at 326, and the tonnage of the same at 86,674. In March, 1861, there were but forty-two naval vessels in commission, and now we have nearly double this number in iron-clads alone.

This exhibit shows that the increase of our navy has been the most remarkable of any nation on record, and when, says the *Register*, we consider that it has been created in time of war, the interest is enhanced. Of the iron-clad fleet, twenty-seven vessels are afloat and forty-six in building, nearly all of which will be speedily launched. The present naval force is divided into nine squadrons, as follows: The North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the East Gulf, the West Gulf, the Mississippi, the Special West India, the Pacific, the East India and Mediterranean, and the Potomac Flotilla. Seven vessels of the navy are detatched and assigned to special service.

From the official reports of February 1st, 1863, appears that England had five iron plated vessels afloat, and six building, and France had four afloat.

THE NAMES OF STEAMBOATS.—The following House bill has passed the Senate with only a verbal amendment:

That every steamboat of the United States shall, in addition to having her name painted on her stern, as now required by law, also have the same conspicuously placed in distinct, plain letters, of not less than six inches in length, on each outer side of the pilot house, if there is one, and (in case said boat has no wheels) also on the outer side of each wheel house; and if any such steamboat shall be found without having her name placed as herein required, she shall be subject to the same penalty and forfeiture as is now provided by law in the case of a vessel of the United States found without having her name and the name of the port to which she belongs painted on her stern, as required by law.

SEC. 2. That no master, owner, or agent of any vessel in the United States shall in any way change the name of such vessel, or by any device, advertisement, or contrivance, deceive, or attempt to deceive, the public, or any officer or agent of the United States Government, or of any State, or any corporation or agent thereof, or any person or persons, as to the true name of such vessel, on pain of the forfeiture of such vessel: Provided, That this act shall not take effect until the expiration of sixty days from and after its passage.

DIED:

SHEA.—On Friday afternoon, JOHN SHEA, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,—ALLEN DUNN will be a candidate for the office of county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. ap30:6te

DOG LOST.—A small black and tan terrier SLUT. A reward will be paid if returned to A. BALLOU, 168 and 170 Second street, ap30:1t between Cherry alley and Grant street.

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1825. Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

DECKER'S PIANOS.—With new patent Iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

REMOVAL.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufactures of Messrs. Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoniums, Melodeons and musical generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap30

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not ex

Literary and Miscellaneous:

A SPRING SONG.

BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

[From the Spirit of the Fair.]

A bird sings sweet and strong,
In the top of the highest tree;
He sings: "I pour out my heart in song,
For the Summer that soon shall be."

But deep in the shady wood,
Another bird sings: "I pour,
My voice over meadow and hill and flood,
For the Summers that come no more."

A DANISH LEGEND.

Dyring went to a distant island and took a small girl to wife. They lived together seven years and she presented him with seven children. Then death came into the country and carried off the wife, so fresh and so rosy. Dyring went to a distant island, married another girl, and brought her home. But this one was hard-hearted. When she entered her husband's house the seven children wept; they wept and were anxious. She repulsed them with her foot. She gave them neither beer nor bread, and told them: "You shall sleep on straw, with nothing to cover you." She extinguished the great torches, and said: "You shall remain in darkness."

The children wept very late into the night. Their mother heard them, where she lay under the earth. "Oh!" she cried, "that I could go and see my little children!" She prayed and prayed till she obtained permission to go and see her little children, on condition that at cock-crow she would leave them. So the poor mother raised herself on her weary legs, and climbed over the stonewall of the burial ground. She traversed the village, and the dogs howled as they heard her pass. She reached the door of her former dwelling; her eldest daughter was standing there.

"What are you doing here my child?" she asked. "How are your brothers and sisters?"

"You are a fine grand lady, but you are not my darling mother. My mother's cheeks were white and red, whilst you are as pale as death."

"And how can I be white and red, after reposing so long in my coffin?"

She went into the chamber; her little children were there with tears on their cheeks. She took one and combed it, smoothed the hair of another, and caressed a third and fourth. She took the fifth in her arms and opened her bosom to it. Then calling her eldest daughter, "Go and tell Dyring to come here," she said. When Dyring came she spoke to him angrily: "I left you beer and bread, and my children are hungry and thirsty. I left you blue cushions and coverlids, and my children sleep on naked straw. I left you tall flambeaux, and my children are in darkness. If you often make me thus return by night, misfortune will come of it." At this the mother in-law exclaimed: "Henceforward I will be kind to your children," And from that day, whenever the husband and wife heard the dogs growl, they gave the children beer and bread; and when they heard them howl and bark, they went and hid themselves, lest they should see the dead woman come back again.—*All the Year Round.*

POETRY OF MACKEREL FISHING.

Cliffs overhead, ribbed and scarred, four hundred feet in height, over which peeped many a gallant deer! stacks of rock-islands at their feet, as large as great men-of-war with all sails set, ribboned with yellow, black and red; pierced with vast arches, through which shone the infinite gleam of the Atlantic; round the stacks and in and out of the arches mackerel in tens of thousands, breaking water an acre at a time, with a soft roar, as out of the water flashed before them millions of shining splinters—some waterbeads sparkling in the sun, some "brett" —the herring-fry which they had chased in shoals. In among them the boat slides, with three lines out, and each taken ere the bait was two oars' length from the boat: while overhead and all around was a Babal of wings and voices which confused eye and ear—alike of mere and shearwater, black-back and herring-gull, hacklet and cormorant—diving, gobbling, screaming, cackling, laughing, fighting—and overhead two or three stately gannets, too proud to mingle with the common herd, sailed round a hundred feet in search of a vacant spot, and then

"Fell from the sky, like a god, while the wind rattled hoarse in their pinions"—

and rushed under the water, throwing up a perpendicular jet of spray, exactly as does a cannon ball. And over all, nearest the roof of cloudless blue, sailed out from her eyrie in the white cliff the great falcon, the queen of all the shore. Slowly the falcon slides round and round, eyeing the mob below till some fat herring-gull full gorged with mackerel, flaps lazily away to digest. In a moment the great falcon's wings are closed over her back. With one long silent rush she has reached him, and those terrible hard talons, which can strike the life out of a mallard's brain, and drop him into the mere at a single stroke, are fast in the gull's shoulders; but not to kill. After a moment's flapping and screaming, adversity gives him wit, and necessity invention. Down drops a mackerel, shamefully disgorged, and down after it drops the falcon, and catching the fish in mid air, bears it off in triumph to the ledge where her young are barking for their dinner. And so goes on the great hungry world, as it has gone since the first Lingula or Orthis gaped in pre-Silurian seas, some hundred and ninety-nine millions of years ago, and as much more as Sir Charles Lyell has need of—conjugating the primary verb "To eat." I eat thee; he eats me; they eat him; otherwise they eat them and so forth, *ad infinitum.—Professor Kingsly, in the Reader.*

AN "OPIUM HELL" IN JAVA.

What spirituous liquors are for the European, opium is in Java for the Mohammedan and Chinaman. A European of the lower classes may sit in his tap-room and debase himself by his sottishness, but he does it with an uproarious merriment which would make one think he was really happy, spite of the headaches and delirium tremens he may know are in store for him; but in an opium hell all is as still as the grave. A murky lamp spreads a flickering light through the low-roofed, suffocating room in which are placed bale-bales, or rough wooden tables, covered with coarse matting, and divided into compartments by means of bamboved wainscotting. The opium smokers, men and women, lost to every sense of modesty, throw themselves languidly on the matting, and, their heads supported by a greasy cushion, proceed to indulge in their darling vice.

A small burning lamp is placed on the table, so as to be easily reached by all the degraded wretches who seek forgetfulness or elysium in the fumes of opium. A pipe of bamboo reed, with a bowl at one end to contain the opium, is generally made to do service to two smokers. A piece of opium about the size of a pea costs a sixpence (a day's wages); but it is sufficient by its fumes to lull the sense of the smoker. These fumes they inhale deliberately, retaining them in the mouth as long as they can, and then gradually allowing them to exhale through the nostrils. After two or three inhalations, however, the opium is consumed, and the pipe falls from the hands of its victim. At first, the smokers talk to each other in a whisper scarcely audible, but they soon become still as the dead.

Their dull, sunken eyes gradually become light and sparkling, their hollow cheeks seem to asume a healthy roundness; a gleam of satisfaction—nay, of ecstasy—lightens up their countenances as they revel in imagination in those sensual delights which are to constitute their Mohammedan paradise. Enervated languid, emaciated as they are, in fact, they seem and feel for the time regenerated, and though they lie there, the shameless and impassive slaves of sensuality and lust, their senses are evidently steeped in bliss. Aroused, however, from their dreams and delusions, the potency of the charm exhausted—driven from their hell by its proprietor—see them next morning walking with faltering steps, eyes as dull as lead, cheeks hollow as coffins, to their work.

A MOVING COLORED RIVER.

The Temby *Observer* mentions a curious phenomenon which was observed in Carmarthen Bay, on the 7th of October, the day on which the earthquake was felt in England. From a base extending some three or four miles in the direction of Amroth Castle, an immense pile of water, of dark brown color, as if holding earth in solution, seemed to be pushed forward in the form of a cone, of course surrounded by water of natural color. As they came in contact, the water was thrown up a height of several feet, the agitation extending round the whole edge of the phenomenon. It was steadily advanced in the same form towards Monkstone, and thence some miles to sea, when we ceased to observe it. Some friends, in amusing themselves with fishing, were not a little startled by the strange sight. When the colored water overtook the boat, they found that the point of division between the coloring was maintained throughout the depth of the water; the boat was violently pitched about, and the water completely thrown over it. Either side of the line of contact was perfec ly calm, and the water kept up a lashing noise, something like what would be made by an immense shoal of mackerel. It was observed first at about eleven o'clock in the morning.

ANTIQUARIAN PUZZLE.

While excavating in Washington street, between First and Second streets, the workmen came upon a flat piece of limestone some ten feet below the surface, which gave rise to considerable conjecture, as it had upon one of its surfaces a rude carving of a human face. Some thought it was an Indian relic, others could not tell what to make of it, and some, not skilled in paleontology, regarded it as the petrified head of one of the aborigines. It would perhaps puzzle Dickens himself to guess its history, but we think it probable it has been the work of some aspirant in the art of Phideas; perhaps some flatboatman years ago has wiled away the hours when floating down the current of the Ohio, with chisel and mallet, and finaly lost it overboard, where the washing of the waters covered it, for the spot where it was found was once part of the bed of the river. The curious, who care to make any other conjecture, can find the relic at our office.—*Louisville Journal.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The Skowhegan (Me.) *Clarion* has in its office two pieces of slate stone, which were taken from the Brownville slate quarry, in Piscataquis county, each of which has upon it a landscape scene. On one there is simply a representation of trees, but upon the other there is a river, with a bluff, or point of land making down to the water, while the pond is covered with a dense growth of trees, and, what is more singular, they are reflected in a reverse position in the water. These specimens were taken out one hundred feet below the surface of the ground. A large number of similar stones have been found in this quarry.

MR. CHAS. PAYE, in his recent account of the Italian prisons, says there are three sorts of punishment—all, in fact, tortures—which are inflicted there; the *cavaletto, collarre* and *mordacchoi*. The *cavaletto* is a flogging, with the additional torment that the patient is bound with his breast against a hard stone, so that, as his body instinctively shrinks from the blows, he hurts his breast against the stone. The *collare* is an iron collar, by which the prisoner is kept for several hours in a standing position with his head only a few inches from a wall. This punishment is inflicted for want of respect to warders. The *mordacchoi*, a more fiendish device than the others, is a pair of pincers which seize the tongue and keeps it out of the mouth so long that it swells and cannot be drawn back for a long while. This refined torture is especially applicable to the blasphemers against the Virgin or any of the saints.

CURIOSITIES OF COLORADO.

In an interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, Fitz Hugh Ludlow gives a most entertaining account of the natural curiosities of Colorado, and among them are the fantastic creations of the wind, especially of a certain gigantic statue fashioned by the mobile air:

Wind Carving.—This novel statue (if its bulk forbid not the name) was carved out of a coarse millstone-grit by the chisel of the wind, with but slight assistance from the infrequent rainstorms of this region. In Colorado I first began to perceive how vast an omission geologists had been guilty of in their failure to give the wind a place in the dynamics of their science. Depending for a year at a time, as that Territory sometimes does, upon dews and meltings from the snow-peaks for its water, it is nevertheless fuller than any other district in the world of marvellous architectural simulations, vast cemeteries crowded with monuments, obelisks, castles, fortresses, and turrah colossi from two or five hundred feet nigh, done in argillaceous sandstone or a singular species of conglomerate, all of which owe their existence almost entirely to the agony of wind. The arid plains from which the conglomerate crops out rarely see the superincumbent air-stratum to such a degree that the intensely chilled layers resting in the closely adjoining snow-peaks pour down to re-establish equilibriums, with the wrathful force of an invisible cataract, eight, ten, even seventeen thousand feet in height. These floods of cold wind find their appropriate channels in the characteristic *canons* which everywhere furrow the whole Rocky Mountain system to its very base. Most of these are exceedingly tortuous, and the descending winds during their passage through them acquire a spiral motion as irresistible as the fiercest hurricane of the Antil es, which, moreover, they preserve for miles after they have issued from the mouth of the *canon*. Every little cold gust that I observed in the Colorado country had its cork-screw character. The moment the spiral reaches a loose sandbed it sweeps into its vortex all the particles of grit which it can hold. The result is an augur, or diameter varying from an inch to a thousand feet, capable of altering its direction so as to bore curved holes, revolving with incalculable rapidity, and armed with a cutting edge of silence.

The glacial theory, as it is called, inferring the movements of ice in large bodies, leaving their marks on the rocks and mountains as they moved, is now engaging the attention of a large number of scientific writers abroad. The discussion has set our own geologists on the search for them here, and it is now asserted that "scratches of glaciers" have been found on the rocks in the Mohawk Valley.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. Ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. Ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. Ja21-tc

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of all kinds and every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed. W. H. McGEE,
ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

YOUTHS or CHILDREN

To their now large and complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.
GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47 Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe3:lawd8m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

COOPERAGE.—
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street, Allegheny,
is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil, Whisky and all other kinds of Barrels, at reasonable rates
no6:6m

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 6th, 1864.
ap16:3w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap23 Nos. 138 and 132 Second street.

STOCKS WANTED.—Eureka, Monongahela and Pittsburgh Insurance, and Allegheny and Manchester P. R. W. Stocks. S. S. BRYAN,
ap23] Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE..... HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN..... A. D. ANDERSON.
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ja4

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the
UNITED STATES.
By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the
Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.
A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
ap28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se5 No. 114 Fifth street.

STOCKS FOR SALE.—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and Lucesco Oil Co.
S. S. BRYAN,
ap23] Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
20 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Plates, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No. 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

BOILED IRON.

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Traversing Circle of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,
ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN SUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and character of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract. A. L. CARLETON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

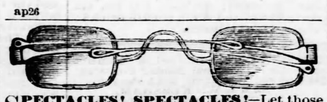
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS will be received for putting up the MASON WORK and finding MATERIALS for a stone building 200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 39 feet high.

Apply for further information to the
PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
ap28:3t Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa.

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
Ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON.
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street, de10

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear. There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE been appointed a committee by the stockholders to make sale of the Oakland and Pittsburgh and Monongahela Railways, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1, proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, afoaesaid.

For particulars, refer to either of the undersigned:
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA SIMONDS,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
ap8-td A. S. BELL, Committee.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to C. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,
with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

SILKS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
and
DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND CHEAP,
at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.
ap29

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
Sacques, Circulars, Basquins Jackets, &c
ALSO,
NEW SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS.
THE RICHEST EVER OFFERED HERE, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,
ap28

J. A. WILSON..... J. W. CARR..... D. M'CANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
(Successors to L. Hirshfield.)
mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETT

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 50 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	BANKS. Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange			68½	Nov. 5
50	Citizens			61¼	" 5
50	Pittsburgh			68	" 4
50	Allegheny			57¼	" 4
50	Mechanics			63½	" 4
50	Iron City			63¼	" 4
50	M & M			58¾	" 4
100	First National	110			
100	Second National	110			
100	Third National	110			
100	First National, Al'y		110		" 4
50	Manchester Saving			51	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens			61	
42	Western			53¾	Nov. 2½
52	Monongahela	34		33	
50	Eureka	50		48	" 1
30	Pittsburgh	34		35	
25	Allegheny			27¾	1
25	People's	28		28¾	2
50	Penna		45		
		BRIDGS.			
25	Monongahela			27½	
50	St. Clair Street	40	45		5
50	Hand Street			50	6
50	Mechanic Street				
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley			16¾	
50	Connellsville		11	12½	
50	do (interest)			13	
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾	
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham			40	
50	Citizens			90	
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh			88	
25	Allegheny	33		38	
25	Birmingham			31¾	
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Lueco		27		
	Ardesco				
	North American				
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 5's			81	
	do Scrip 5's			81	
	Pittsburgh 5's			80	
	do 6's			98	
	Allegheny City 6's		100		
	do 4's			66¾	
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's			103	
	Connellsville 6's			87	
	Steub. R. R. 6's		75		

FRIDAY, April 29.

On the eve of most important military movements, the public mind is considerably impressed with anxiety as to the future, which is felt in the various departments of trade. "Without military success," says the Secretary of the Treasury, "all measures fail." Gold will rise or fall as the Union forces are successful or the reverse. Stocks will be directly influenced by the same cause, and there is now an anxious expectation of future events. Country merchants are timed in laying in their spring stock of goods, and their purchases are comparatively light. Our money market is well supplied with capital for the demands made upon it, and the rates continue to rule in favor of the borrower. Yesterday, in New York, the loan market is also reported easy, and abundantly supplied at 7 per cent. The sales of ten-forties continue moderate, and there is a disposition to decry them in various quarters, with a view to induce the Treasury to advance the rate of interest. The attempt will fail, in the opinion of some of the friends of the Treasury, who say it is in no such desperate condition as represented by several disloyal city journals. This department has now requisitions which it cannot meet comfortably, and has a balance of $20,000,000. No funded debt redeemable, principal and interest in gold, will be issued at a higher rate than 5 per cent. The department can better afford to resume the use of short bonds at higher interest in currency. If it should offer three yea 7-30 bonds, interest in currency, with the privilege of conversion into ten-forties, they would command a large sum of money. They ought to attract from Savings Banks and other private sources many millions, giving, as they would to the takers, larger interest united with ample security.

—Railroad shares in the New York market are dull and the current of speculation appears to be setting steadily towards the securities of the best Western roads.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the New York Board compared with the latest prices of Wednesday:

	Th.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6's, 1881, regis	114¾	114	¼	
United States 6's, 1881, coup	114	114¼		¼
United States 7-30's	111	111		
United States 5-20's coup	106¼	105¼		1
United States 1-year cer. cur	97⅝	98		1-8
American Gold	177⅛	180½		3 1-8
Tennessee Sixes	58	59		1
Missouri Sixes	69	70		1
Pacific Mail	228	227	1	
New York Central Railroad	133	134⅝		1⅛
Erie	113¾	114¾		1
Erie Preferred	106½	107¾		1¼
Hudson River	136	139		3
Harlem	129	125		4
Reading	135½	137		1½
Michigan Central	139	140		1
Michigan Southern	98¼	100¾		1¾
Michigan Southern Guaranteed	137	138	1	
Illinois Central Scrip	127¾	129		1¼
Pittsburgh R R	110⅝	111		½
Galena	123½	123¾		¼
Toledo	148	148½		½
Rock Island	113¾	119½	1½	
Fort Wayne	116½	116		½
Prairie du Chien	67	67		
Terre Haute	66	66		
Terre Haute Preferred	83	84		1
Northwestern	55½	56		½
Wabash	70¼	70		¼
Wabash Preferred	80½	82		1½
Canton	66¾	67¾		1
Cumberland	72	74½		2½
Quicksilver	65	71		6

—There is some inquiry by the holders of the United States 7-30's how they are converted into the sixes of 1881. The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives some plain directions as to the mode of conversion: The 7-30 Treasury Notes may be converted into the 6 per cent. loans of 1881 at any time before or after they fall due, with this observance, that the 7-30's cease to draw interest after maturity, which is August 19, and October 1, of this year. In making the conversion interest is allowed on the 7-30's up to the date of conversion, and has to be paid for at that time and the time due on the 1881's. As to the time of making the conversion, that is simply a question of interest, the 7-30 rate being more advantageous than 6; holders will readily calculate and determine that matter. The mode of making the conversion, if the notes are not endorsed, is for the holder to endorse on the back these words: "*Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption,*" write his own name, and send it to the Treasury Department, Washington. To convert the endorsed note, it is only necessary to fill up the blank endorsement and send it to the Department. Any one may do this for himself, of course taking the risk and expense of delay. If done through a broker, which is the usual and safer course, the cost is one quarter of one per cent.

FLINT STEEL RIVER MINING COMPANY.—The report of the directors of this company for the year ending April 6, 1864, is just published. The report states that after a partial suspension of the work:

"In June last it was decided to resume work, and for the purpose of making a thorough exploration of the property, we engaged the services of Mr. W. E. Dickinson. The explorations were commenced by Mr. Dickinson in the month of July, and soon resulted in the discovery of a rich vein of copper of great width and regularity. On this vein a permanent system of mining has been commenced, and is now being carried on, and so far the results are highly encouraging.

The openings already made have produced nearly 30 tons of copper in mass and barrel work, of which 20,891 pounds were shipped before the close of navigation. This large production in so short a time after commencing explorations, and with so little work done, is itself, sufficient to show the great richness of the vein, and encourage us in the belief that our property is equal in value to any on Lake Superior."

The financial statement of the company shows a balance of assets in favor of the company of $28,169, exclusive of real estate,

—Kennedy's Bank Review for May furnishes the following list of new counterfeits, which have recently been put into circulation:

5s and **10's** on the **Bank of Bloomfield**, N. J., raised from **1's**—vig. portrait of Washington, with female seated on the right and female standing on the left.

5s on the **Bank of Commerce** Bedford, Me.—Altered; vig. eagle and ship; fruit girl on left end. ☞The genuine has a spread eagle and shield on a globe—clouds, stars and flags; oval portrait of girl on right end.

5s and **10's** on the **Bank of New Hampshire**.—Raised from **1's**—vig. female and cupids; female in lower right corners; Goddess of Liberty on left end; green letters below the name of the bank.

20s counterfeit on the **Bank of Pawling**, Duchess Co., N.Y., are reported to be in circulation.

3s on the **Belvidere Bank**, N. J. Imitation—Vig. houses, cattle, horses, etc., on right end three, male portrait; female on left end 3, male portrait. The words "The Belvidere Bank," in the body of the note, are smaller in the counterfeit than in the genuine; the genuine are payable to S. S. Clarke the counterfeit to S. Clark. The small word, "Belvidere," in the body of the counterfeit is spelt "Belvedere." Paper poor.

5s imitation—vig. horses and wagon, cows, barn, etc. Poorly done.

5s and **10s** on the **Blackstone Canal Bank**, raised from **1s**, Providence, R. I.—Vig. farm yard scene; portrait of Gen. Burnside in lower right; Rhode Island coat of arms in lower left.

5s on the **City Bank**, Bath, Me., altered. Vig. steamboat and ships; girl with curls on right; Buchanan on left; tinted.

10s on the **East Haddam Bank**, East Haddam, Ct. Imitation; upper centre, female seated, arm resting on bale, cars in the distance; right end, female portrait, X above, 10 below; left end, same as right. Well done.

2s on the **Essex Bank**, Mass. Altered; two females, steamboat, chest of specie in upper right corner. The genuine have on left upper quarter a female seated on either side of a shield surmounted by an eagle; female seated with stalk of wheat, horn of plenty on right end. Look out for imitations.

20s on the **Farmers' Bank**. Vig., bust of Washington between 2 and 0, female on right; sailor and capstan on left. No bank issues notes of this description.

5s on the **Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank**, Burlington, Vt. Imitation; vig. farming scene, men and women with bundles of wheat; name of bank curved and above it 5 in both upper corners, pictures of girl in lower right and dog's head in left.

5s on the **Fort Plain Bank**, N. Y. Imitation—vig. females, car, lion and globe; man and female on right end, State die on left end.

5s on the **Marine Bank**, New Bedford, Mass. Raised from **1s**—vig. shipping; in lower right corner female with basket of fruit; to the right of vig. is a large figure **5**—the genuine has a V.

2s on the **Marine Bank** Buffalo, N. Y. Imitation—vig. ships and steamboat; sailor on right end; State die on left end.

5s on the **Milford Bank**, Mass. Altered from **1s**—vig. interior of boot and shoe shop; Washington on horseback on right end.

5s on the **Northern Bank**, Hallowell, Me. Raised from **1s**—vig. female seated, plow on the left, barrel and bale on the right; shipping in the distance; word FIVE on each side of vig., and eagle on the right—unlike genuine.

50s on the **Park Bank**, N. Y. City. Raised from **5s**. Vig. view of the City Hall, Park and Fountain.

100s on the **Pawtuxet Bank**, Providence, R. I. Imitation—vig. large eagle, two canal boats, locomotive and train of cars on a bridge.

5s and **10s** on the **Plymouth Bank**, Mass. Raised from **1s**—vig. Landing of the Pilgrims; Cupid holding denominational figure on left end; FIVE and TEN in red letters below the name of bank.

5s on the **Pocasset Bank**, Fall River, R. I. Spurious—vig. man seated, two children and a dog, also two horses harnessed to cart, figure 5 in each corner and letter V on each end between the 5s.

5s on the **Powow River Bank**, Salisbury Mass. Vig. factory buildings, man on horseback, men in front. The vig. of genuine represents the town of Salisbury; two farmers, one sharpening a scythe, on right end; Indian kneeling on a rock on left end.

20s altered; females in upper right corner; boys, dog, etc., on lower left end. The genuine have on right end an oval view of a bookstore, people, etc.; oval head of a girl on the left end. The middle of the note is covered with the word TWENTY repeated in small letters. The bank also issues some old bills with the vig. of an eagle in a frame, which had better be rejected.

5s on the **Railroad Bank**, Woonsocket, R. I. Imitation—vig. female seated holding a rake across her lap. In genuine the rake is upright and the title of the bank is in a straight line.

10s on the **Shawmut Bank**, Mass. Raised from **1**——vig. same as **1s**. Observe the genuine **10s** have a harbor scene and a city in the distance on left end. The altered differ.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 30, 1864.

Business yesterday presented no new feature. The demand for the leading articles was fair, and sales were regular at prices current the previous day. The weather was pleasant. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The steamer "Julia" arrived with a fine trip of miscellaneous articles. She will leave to day at 4 p. m. for Zanesville. The "Kate Robinson" is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will probably get off to-night. The "Empire City" is loading for St. Louis. She will hardly get away before Monday. The "Silver Spray" will leave for Cincinnati this evening, when she will be handed over to her new owner. The "Delaware" started light on an exploring expedition. The "Minerva" left for Wheeling with a fair trip. The "Major Anderson," Captain Dravo, will depart for Cincinnati at noon. Passengers and shippers can rely on this. The New York being just fitted up in fine order will leave for Louisville this evening. The tonnage in port this week has been large; boats, however, by waiting their turn, were enabled to pick up good trips. On the Allegheny, business was brisk. The week's sales of Oil were unusually large; probably the largest that ever took place during the same time. The Exchange left last evening for Oil City. The Urilda arrived from that port. Among the sales, we note the following:

BACON—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The market was firm with a good demand; sales of 8,000 lbs of shoulders at 8½c; 6,000 lbs at 12¾@13½c; Sides—Sales of 4,000 lbs, ribbed, at 13¾@13¾c; 3,000 lbs do at the same figures. Plain Hams—Sales of 15,000 lbs, choice, at 17c, an advance; 5,000 lbs do at 16c. Sugar-cured Hams—Sales of 7,000 lbs at 18½c; 4,000 do at 19c; sales of Canvassed do at 20c.

DRIED BEEF—Prices are looking up; sales of 1,200 lbs at 15½c.

WHISKY—The market continues in a very unsettled state. The last sale of City Rectified reported to us was at $1,25.

SEEDS—The demand for certain descriptions is improving; sales of 70 bushels Flax at $2,75@2,85 ₱ bush. Clover—Small sales were reported at $8,50. Timothy—Prices range from $3,00 to $3,20.

SALT—The market was not active; sales of 50 bbls at $2,40.

GROCERIES—The market continues excited, but was very firm, with a fair amount of transactions. Among them were the following: Sugars—Sales of 15 hhds Orleans at 18c@20c; 20 hhds do; 20c sales of 21 hhds Cuba at 17¾@18c; sales of 14 hhds P Rico at 18¾@19c; sales of 20 bbls crushed and pulverized at 20@25½c; sales of 10 bbls A Coffee at 25@25½c. Molasses—Sales of 20 bbls New Orl at 1c, and 15 bbls new at 90c. Coffee—Sales of 25 sacks Rio at 47½c ₱ lb. Rice—Prices tend upward; sales of 220 bbls Rangoon at 11¾@12c. Syrups—Prices rule high; sales of Extra Golden at 8½; Maryland refined, $1,40.

POTATOES—The receipts continue to increase. There were no purchasers for all that was offered. Sales of 1 car-loads at $4 ₱ bbl; 250 bbls same figures, and 75 bush Neshannocks at $1 25 ₱ bush.

FLOUR—The market was not active; holders, however, were firm in their views and were not disposed to part with the article, unless at former prices. Dealers, that is purchasers, were shy and took hold sparingly. Sales of 50 bbls Extra Family, Gaff's, at $8,25; 75 bbls Extra Family, $8,25; 100 bbls do, $7,00@8,25. Sales of 100 bbls Extra at $7,00.

BUTTER—The demand has fallen off. Prices tend downward. Sales of 800 lbs Roll at 28c; 5 bbls do, 30c; and 2 pkgs, 28@30c.

GRAIN—Sales were not active. Sales of 10 bbls at 17@18 cents ₱ doz.

CHEESE—The receipts of New are increasing. Sales of 100 boxes Old, "E D," at 17c; 50 Boxes New, 16c ₱ lb.

HAY—The receipts were larger than for some days past. Sales of 4 toos on wharf at $38@40; 10 loads at sales at $35@40.

FISH—Market steady, with a good demand. Sales of 25 bbls No. 3 Mackerel, large, $12,75; 20 half bbls do $6,75; 30 bbls No. 3 medium, $10,50; 25 half bbls do $5,75; 10 bbls No. 2 medium, $13,50.

HERRING—Sales 20 bbls Halifax $6,25, and 20 do $6,00.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. Buyers generally were looking for a decline, which holders were not willing to submit to. The sales were—

WHEAT—Red, in a small way, $1,10; white, $1,45.

OATS—350 bushels at 81c.

CORN—Sales of 3 car loads at $1,25@1,30 per bushel.

BARLEY—Sales of 155 sacks of spring on wharf at $1,45 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Saturday, April 30, 1864.

The Oil market has remained firm for some days past, and prices have ruled about the same as they were on the opening of the week. The sales for the past five days put up largely, and exhibit a heavy amount of transactions. We have private information from Oil City up to the 28th. The writer says the Oil market is dull, buyers holding off for lower figures. The market may be stated thus: when Oil is brisk, Oil City comes to the wells—when oil is dull, the wells go to Oil City. The latter is the case at present. The sales, which came under our notice, were as follows:

Crude—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of Crude in bulk or packages returned, viz: 1,000 bbls, 25c; 80 do, 25c; 250 do, 23c. Sales, with the packages included, viz: 50 bbls delivered in cars, 23½; 475 do, 23½; 70 do, 28¾; 600 do, 28¼.

Refined—The market was firm, with a fair demand; sales 100 bbls Free City Brand at 60c; 2 W. do, Eureka, at 60c. Sales of 157 bbls up River at 57c; 50 do at 58c.

Benzole—Market steady; sales of 100 bbls Deodorized at 39@39½c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R. A. Shanth, 248 bbls; Richardson & Harley, 600 do; H. Rosenbach, 825 do; B. L. Duncan, 114 do; Pennsylvania Salt Co., 500 bbls; refined, Fisher, 268 bbls. Total, 2,568 bbls.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Sill & Co., 100 bbls Refined, Philadelphia.
W McKeown, 50 bbls " "
Standard Co, 210 bbls Refined, New York.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

Ashes—Pot and Pearl continue in demand. There have been but few arrivals since our last. We quote 9c for Pot and 11c for Pearl. Soda Ash 5½@6c.

Beeswax—Sales at 52c.

Dye-Stuffs—Dye-woods remain without further change. Indigos are firm at advanced rates. An impression prevails that under the revised tariff, Indigo will be stricken off the free list.

Drugs and Chemicals of every description are held at an advanced rate, with more disposition to buy than sell in large quantities. The recent action at Washington in reference to the proposed tarriff has unsettled the market and created some disposition to advance prices equivalent to an increase of nearly fifty per cent. on the duties.

Morphia is now held at $9 00@9 25; Quinine, $4 40@5 00; Opium, $14 00@15 00; Castor Oil, $2 50; Cream Tartar, 60c@70c; Sal Soda, 1½c; Caustic Soda, 11½@12c; Bi Carb Soda, 9½@10; Refined Camphor, $1 70@1 80; Brimstone, 5½@6c; Sulphur Flour, 7@8; Coperas, $6 per bbl.

Manufacturers of many of our leading proprietary articles have advanced their prices, but we mention no names for obvious reasons. Our advertising columns are always open to the trade.

Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine is more buoyant, and we quote at $5 55@5 65, in bbls. Rosin, $4 00@7 ₱ bbl. Sales of 200 bbls.

Oils—Linseed is quiet at $1 60. Lard remains unchanged. Palm Oil, $16@18c. Fish Oils firm, at an advance of about 5c ₱ gallon.

Paints—We have no changes to note in the prices of leading articles. Manufacturers of White Lead quote Pure at 15½@16c, and Fancy Brands at 7@13c, but are not willing to enter heavy orders at these figures, and a further advance may be anticipated.

Pittsburgh Tobacco and Snuff Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1864.

The market during the week was not active. Prices have undergone no change.

SNUFF—Sales of Scotch at 55c ₱ lb; Copenhagen, 45@50c ₱ lb.

TOBACCO was in fair demand. The sales were steady at the following figures: Navy Pounds, 65@70c; Bright Pounds, 85@90c; Spun Roll, 68@ 75c; Congress 78@88, 65@70c; Diamond Twist, 85@90c; Fine Pounds, 85@90c; Virginia Twist, 33c.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1864.

COPPER—The market remains firm, with a fair demand. Our market contains a good supply of the various descriptions. The rates were Brtziers (cash and time).....52½@55c
Ingots (cash).....45c
Copper bottoms (5 ₱ ct, off for cash).....65c
Brass kettles (5 ₱ ct. off for cash).....65c

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

PITSBURGH, April 30, 1864.

PIG IRON.—The demand during the week was fully up to the supply. Former prices have been steadily maintained. The supply by the Allegheny and Ohio rivers were liberal, but not in excess of the demand. A number of parcels have come down the Allegheny river consigned to our pig iron merchants. The Empire City arrived from St. Louis with 250 tons Missouri iron. The Alpha, Kate Cassel and Diamond brought up full cargoes of H. Rock and Ohio iron. The tow boat Dolphin towed up two barges containing 275 tons Ohio iron, consigned to one of our heavy operators. The operations of the week may be summed up as follows:

All pig iron reports are based thus—
Sand pig iron—2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron—2,240 lbs " "
Blooms—2,461 lbs to the bloom ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON.

240 tons, L. S., stone coal smelted...$60 00—cash.
50 " Anthracite forges No. I.... 62 00—cash.
50 " Anth'e mottled and white 57 00—cash.
50 " Anth'e gray and mottled... 60 00—cash.
250 " Mahoning Valley Mill..... 60 00—cash.
50 " Allegheny—Stapely Fur... 70 00—4 mos.
200 " Red Snort—Anthracite..... 58 50—cash.
240 " No. 1 Allegheny charcoal... 68 00—6 mos.
180 " Allegheny coke..... 65 00—4 mos.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK IRON.

150 tons Hot Blast.....$66 cash—$68 time.
200 tons Hot Blast..... 65 cash.
120 tons S. S. Coal Smelted Foundry...$62—4 mos.
120 tons do Gray Forge..... 60 cash.
120 tons do Gray Forge..... 60 cash.
120 tons do White Forge..... 58 cash.
180 tons do Gray Forge..... 61 cash.
250 tons do Gray Forge..... 62—5 mos.
100 tons Tennessee C'ld Blast Charc'l 69 cash.
50 tons Juniata..... 70 cash.

RLOOMS—Market firm, and prices tending upward:
Juniata, No. 1.....$140 per ton.
Juniata, No. 2..... 130 "

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Cocheco	25½	American	21@21¼
Pamno	25½	Amoskeag	20
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	15¾
Gunnell's	20½	Duchess, B	17
Manchester	21	London Mourning	17
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21¼

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	31	Glasgow	28
Lancaster	30	Hampden	26

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	42	Gilboa	4-4 27½
Stark	4-4 42	Ozark	4-4 41½
Appleton	4-4 42	Thames River	4-4 23
Medford	4-4 31	Perkins, D	27
Indian Head	34	Globe	34
do do	4-4 42	Old Dominion	34
Massachusetts	34	Pepperell, E	37
do	4-4 38	do R	32
Tremont	34	do O	32
do	4-4 38	do N	29
Cabot, A	4-4 41½	Ind'n Orch'd, C	32
Atlantic, N	29	do do N	32
do K	4-4 29	do do BB	28
do A	4-4 42	do do L	24
Amoskeag	4-4 42	do do W	26
Laconia	4-4 42	Boat Mills, H	26
Shawmut	4-4 41½	do do O	29
Amory	4-4 41½	Dwight, L	38
Carrol	4-4 41½	Bates, D	37½
Awagon F	4-4 32½	Portsmouth, P	37½

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 41½	Dwight	7⅝ 33½
Wamsutta	4-4 43½	Bay Mills	4-4 41
Bates	4-4 42	Wauregan	4-4 41
White Rock	4-4 42	do	7⅞ 42
Lonsdale	4-4 34	Waltham, X	30
Hills Sem Idem	7⅛ 33	Aurora	7⅛ 23½
do do	4-4 38	do	4-4 26
Bartletts	7⅛ 34	Androscoggin	4-4 31
do	4-4 37	do	4-4 42
James Mills	7⅛ 22	Red Bank	7⅛ 22
do do	4-4 36	do	4-4 26
Williamsville	4-4 43	Hamilton, Q	34 20
Dwight	7⅛ 28	Portsmouth, P	34 19

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	60	Pearl River	58
York	50	Otis	45
Manchester	47½	Jewett City	37
Eagle	42½	Providence	37½
Oxford	42½	Falls	30

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	32½
York	45	Uncasville	42½
Jewett City	35	Everett	35½

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	70	York, 32 inch	62½
do A	60	Hamilton, Regular	50
do B	55	do D	40
do C	52½	Pemberton XL	42
do D	47½	do AA	60
York, 30 inch	57½	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	35	Indian Orchard	27½
Laconia	38½	Androscoggin	38
Bates	29	Pepperell	38

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

DE LAINES.

Pacific, 1,200	27½	Pacific, 1,400	29

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	31	Hamilton, dark	31
Pacific, dark	31	Challies	32½

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1	Crosley's Pat Tapes	
do Super	1 45	Ivy Brussels	$1 90@2 00
do Medium	1 35	New Eng. pat. 1 65@1 75	
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	1 80	Empire Mills	1 10
do Imp 3 ply	1 75	Belgrade	1 10
do Super	1 45	Ingrain	75
do Medium	1 35		

—*Independent.*

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 19th of April, 1864	18,784
Received since to date per St. Anne	2,300
Stock of Rio and Santos coffee on the 20th of April; 1864	21,084
Stock of Java coffee in mats	3,000
" " " in Gov't bags	1,385—4,335
Stock of Maracaibo	4,147
Stock of Laguayra	559
Stock of St. Domingo	2,517
Stock of other descriptions	1,385
Total mats and bags	36,037

Quotations—Rio, prime, 45@45½c, 4 mos; do good, 41½@44½c do do fair, 41@44½c do do ordinary, 38c. Java, mats and bags, 50@52c; Maracaibo, 43@44c: Laguayra, 42@44: St. Domingo, 39½@40c.

We have no sales of Rio to the trade to advise during the past week, but, on speculation, 2,300 bags per St. Anne, have been taken at 44c. The market closes quiet and firm at our quotations.

	Bags.
Stock of Rio on April 23 in Baltimore	787
Stock of Rio on April 28 in New York	21,784
Total	21,841

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, April 27.

The strong gale which prevailed since yesterday, has rather curtailed the receipt of cargoes. The market continues very active with a demand for which the present receipts are inadequate.

SHINGLES are a shade firmer, with an advance of 5 c per thousand on cargo prices.

LATH is still in nominal supply and firm.

The following are the cargo sales to day: Cargo schr Adda, from Kalamazoo, Johnston's Mills, 50,000 feet mill run lumber, good, at $17 00; 25,000 Lath at $4 50; cargo schr Elba, from Kalamazoo, 50,000 Swan creek lumber, coarse, mostly joists, at $15,00, 57,000 A sawed shingles, at $3,80; cargo schr Hurtmade, from Kalamazoo, 300,000 A sawed shingles at $3,80.

We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER.

First Clear, per 100 feet	$45 00@50 00
Second Clear "	40 00@45 00
Third Clear "	30 00@38 00
Stock Boards	25 00@27 00
Box or Select Boards	20 00@23 00
Common Boards, dry	17 50@18 00
Fencing	19 00@20 00
Cull Boards	14 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	38 00@42 00
Second Clear Flooring, rough	36 00@40 00
Common Flooring, rough	33 00@36 00
Siding, dressed	24 00@27 00
Second Clear	20 00@22 00
Common do	17 00@18 00
Long Joists	22 00@28 00
Shaved Shingles, A, ₱ M	4 00@4 25
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	3 75@4 00
Sawed Shingles, A	3 50@3 75
Sawed Shingles, A	4 00@4 25
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	3 75@4 00
Lath, ₱ 1,000 pcs	5 00@5 50
Posts, ₱ 1,000	14 00@18 00
Pickets	16 00@17 00

Arrivals of Cotton.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 11, 1864.

The amount of cotton arriving in the Mersey from India and China was never more plentiful than at present. Since Saturday no less than 80,881 bales of cotton arrived in Liverpool from Bombay and Kurrachee Bunder, Shanghai and Hong Kong. The cotton from Bombay was carried in 12 ships, viz: The Summerlee, with 3,254 bales; Beeston Castle, with 5,419 bales; E. Greely, with 5,043 bales; Hannemann, with 6,607 bales; the Bates Family, with 10,031 bales (the largest quantity ever brought to Liverpool in one vessel); the Victoria Bridge, with 415 bales; the Charger, with 4,781 bales; the Jane Mitchell with 4,261 bales; the Sir J. Mandeville, with 6,705 bales; the Mahratta, with 6,328 bales; the Flying Venus, with 6,023 bales; and the Rowantree, with 1,326 bales making a total of 60,912 bales of cotton from Bombay. From Shanghai there were four arrivals, viz: The Rhine, with 2,300 piculs or bales of cotton; the Glen Huntley, with 4,507 piculs: the Princess Royal, with 7,480 piculs; and the Solway, with 7,172 piculs,—making a total of 21,300 piculs or bales of cotton from Shanghai. From Hong Kong there were two arrivals, viz: The Falcon, with 3,304 piculs, and the Light of the Age; with 4,408 piculs, or a total of 7,712 piculs or bales of cotton from Hong Kong. There have also been arrivals from Matamoras, Nassau and Bermuda; and as nearly all these vessels will be laden with "blockade run" cotton, the total amount received in Liverpool for the last two days from the East and the Confederacy will be little short of 96,000 bales.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

Cook, Petitt & Co, 11 csks hams; Atterbury, Reddick & Co, 50 bbls sand; T Muffly, 20 bbls, 8 hhds, 1 kg scrap iron; J Wood, 1 bbl, 3 kgs do; Muirland & Connor, 83 bbls tobacco; S B Floyd & Co, 93 bales hay; Park & Bro, 1500 brrs iron; W Cooper, 50 bbls fish; J B Lyon & Co, 25 csks pearls; S S Davis, 21 pcs tank iron; Schultz & Scott, 7 bxs 8 csks, 18 sks potatoes, 1 bbl apples; L H Voight 369 sks potatoes; J C Lippincott, 35 jugs molasses; Clark, 5 bbls eggs; P McKelvey, 50 sks potatoes; Stauffer & Diehl, 4 bbls eggs; J Eberle, 12 bgs potatoes; T Hammond, 23 drilling tools; Boyer Barclay, 15 sks flax seed. B J Seckler, 9 bbls eggs; Shriver & Lazear, 4 bbls beans. H Christon, 66 bbls salt; Potter & Aiken, 140 bbls potatoes; C P Markie, 24 sks rags; Godfrey & Clark, 5 do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

J R McKee, 16 sks potatoes; J A Ralston, 12 green hides; McKeown & Co, 200 bbls flour; Boyer, Barclay & Lang, 600 do; Guckenheimer & Bro, 20 bbls highwines; J Boyd & Co, 30 do; Maloney, 4 cars scrap iron, Watt & Wilson, 100 bbls flour; A Gordon, 260 pkgs lead; J B Lyon, 200 do; L H Voigt, 111 sks corn; Bingham & Sturdee, 2 bbls apples, 1 sk potatoes; Rev W Passgrant, 4 bbls potatoes; J S Liggett, 138 sks wheat; J Moorhead, 1 car pig metal; J Snider, 1 car ice; W B Hays, 752 hides; Hinchman, 1 car hay; H Stogens, lot potatoes; J W Taylor, 20 bxs, 1 hhd tobacco; D Wallace, 160 sks oats; J J Raya, 1 car stoves; Kerr & Glover, 1 car fire-clay; Hitchcock & M'Creary, 172 sks corn; Burghan & Co, 100 bbls of flour; J Daub, 9 bbls of apples; S Louis Will, 8 bbls of apples, 3 do of potatoes, 3 bbls dried apples, 1 bbl eggs, 1 do cider, 1 keg of onions; Schomaker & Lang, 12 bbls flour; Clark & Co, 144 sacks wheat; Hitchcock & M'Creary, lot corn.

Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 1 car iron; Forsyth, Bros & Co, 127 bbls oil; Robert Knox, 45 do; Hugh Bender, 32 sacks oats; Schaffer, 10 bags John Bender, 32 sacks oats; Schaffer, 10 bags potatoes; Currey, 10 do oats; McMath, 4 sacks potatoes; Currey, 10 do oats; McMath, 4 sacks wool; J. Fryer, 5 bags potatoes; W. Hoffman, 12 sheep; D. M'Carron, 6 bbl, 3 kegs, 1 box Eggs.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER JULIA—Clark & Co, 4 hhds tobacco, 200 bbls flour; 11 pkgs leather; 64 bbls eggs; 3 bbls butter; 4 bbls flaxseed; 25 csks wool; Switzer & Co, 2 bbls sundries; 35 sks W Town, 3 sks potatoes; Cook, Pettit & Co, 180 bbls flour; Jas Gardner, 65 bbls flour; A J Hagan, 189 sacks seconds; Simpson & Knox, 160 sacks corn; Everson, Preston & Co, 17 bbls scrap iron; Shoenberger & Co, 7 bbls do, lot hoop iron; William B Beck & Co, 1 bbl apples; 1 do flaxseed J S Dilworth & Co, 4 pkgs sundries; J T Hanks, 1 bx cloth